

HOLYOKE  
PAST AND  
PRESENT

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# *HOLYOKE*

*PAST AND PRESENT*

*1745-1895*

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L. L. JOHNSON.



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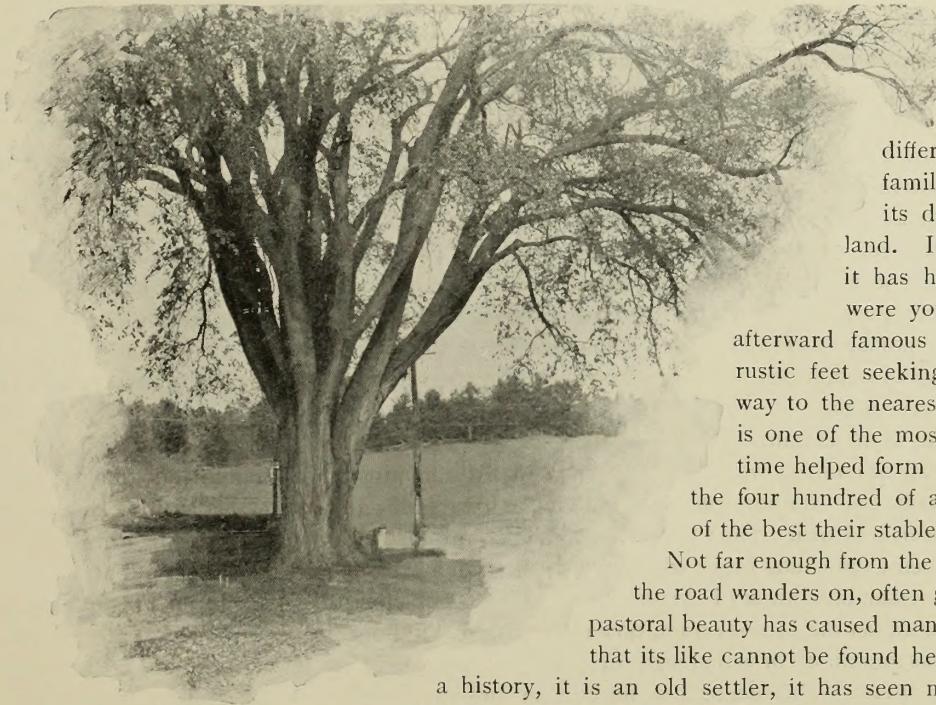
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SPRING FRESHET OF APRIL 17, 1895. HEIGHT OF WATER ON DAM, 10 FEET 4 INCHES.

## IRELAND PARISH.



THE OLDEST INHABITANT—1751.

embodiment of lightning-like speed.

Not far enough from the river to ever forget its influence, the road wanders on, often giving glimpses of a valley whose pastoral beauty has caused many an experienced traveller to say that its like cannot be found here or in the old country. It has a history, it is an old settler, it has seen men come and go, it has heard the sound of the horn blown by the representatives of rapid transit on the old "Telegram" line, which was supposed to be, at that time, the very

The rafting and boating days have known the old road, over it were transferred

9

**H**THE old turnpike road leading from Northampton to Springfield has no unique history, nor does it differ so much from the everywhere familiar thoroughfare which pursues its desultory way through New England. Its course is not as the bird flies, it has hardened since these old fields were young, when the first lines of its afterward famous course were freshly drawn by rustic feet seeking a pleasant, as well as direct way to the nearest neighbor, store or church. It is one of the most beautiful drives hereabout, for time helped form it into a fine roadway, and here the four hundred of at least three cities try the speed of the best their stables afford.

the cargoes from river boats intended for the farmers' use. Then the freight was drawn by stout oxen who were not responsible if casks of rum formed part of their burden. And near this road, some time before 1745, settled an Irish family named Riley, and the presence of this small foreign population made a name and fame for the region. The presence of English settlers quietly engaged in agricultural pursuits had not been deemed important enough to make the settlement where Holyoke now is more distinctive than the "Third Parish" (West Springfield), but from this time it became known as "Ireland Parish," probably because the one Irish home attracted others of the same nationality to these fertile fields. The exact location of this historic family was in the south part of the town near "Riley Brook," and here they enjoyed the soft airs, heard the summer songs of birds, were happy in fields as green as those of their own island, until that time came when this particular branch of the Riley family removed to that bright realm for which their sojourn in such a favored spot had doubtless somewhat prepared them.

But "Ireland Parish" remained. It was too good to be lost sight of. The "field" lying to the south and west of it was an unpromising tract in which sand largely predominated. Very unlike the pleasant farm lands was this lonesome tract, with two roads straggling down through it from the old turnpike, but in the magnificent stretch and fall of the "Long" river which skirted it, lay the power which has made the city influential and famous the world over. It was not a sudden change of conditions, it was the knowledge of men applied to what had always existed, a grand power of nature made to serve man.

In Indian history this site is remarkably deficient. Whatever he may have been in his estimation of the industrial or fine arts, the original inhabitant was singularly keen in his summing up of natural advantages, and the "field" offered him no inducements. Rather would he locate in the higher hills and mountains, visiting this place only in the course of a hunting or fishing trip. Then the "Great Falls" swarmed with salmon and the forests were filled with game. Indian lore taught the young brave when to take the trail and he found his reward, but at no time did he locate here. In 1870 Professor Hitchcock of Amherst was present and superintended the opening of many graves on Depot Hill on what was called the Mosher tract, now covered with buildings, just north of Canonchet Park. Many skeletons and relics were uncovered, all of which went to Amherst College and are now kept there. Skeletons have also been unearthed at Springdale. The incident of finding an Indian grave on Depot Hill, in what is now Canonchet Park, only proves that some warrior grew weary of life's journey and laid him down while on the march far from the resting place of his fathers. The excavations which disclosed this grave were made in 1890, by the Water Power Co., when the ground was being graded for park purposes. The one lasting memento of the brave



STRETCH OF ROAD.

who rested there were the copper beads which rolled down over the sand when the dark, oblong space which marked the grave was profaned by the touch of the spade. These baubles of a long forgotten day were preserved by the company, and a few are in the possession of residents of the city.

The old Fairfield homestead, on Northampton street, has its Indian legend, which proves again that the presence of savages was intermittent. One night when Lucas Morgan, then master of the place, approached his stable, his horse refused to enter, and putting out his hand, Morgan felt the warm head of an Indian crouching below him. Mr. Morgan made good time in getting to the house, and later, blows from tomahawks on the stout kitchen door told of the presence of the enemy. One shot was fired by the master of the house and all disturbance ceased. In the morning were found in the snow tracks of three men, and the dog of the farm lay dead before the door, killed by an Indian tomahawk.

Before coming to the annual hunt, the Indians set fire to the woods before them, in order to drive the game ahead, and this was the time for white settlers to "look alive." Then they "forted" together nights in a barricaded building on "Ball's corner" and survived the scares and adventures which were the portion of early settlers in those days.

One of the earliest settlers was Benjamin Ball, great-grandfather of the late Colonel E. H. Ball, whose son James now occupies the old homestead whose first occupant came in 1745, though the ancestor of this family, Francis Ball, came to Springfield in 1640.

Following close upon the arrival of the first Ball came an important occasion, the master of the place had an "Arbor Day" of his very own, and in the spring of 1751 planted near the southeast corner of what is now the home lot, an elm tree, known up and down the "street," as the "Ball elm." The tree stood in the roadway, but the changes have passed by the grand elm and never disturbed it. When the late Benjamin Coit bought a portion of land once the Ball farm, the tree was left on the Coit side of the fence, and now Harlan Coit is its envied possessor. Generations have lived in its shadow, have passed on, leaving vacant places for the next in line, and still the old tree throws its shade far out over the road and shelters innumerable families of birds.

About thirty-three years ago the old Fairfield homestead was the scene of a reception tendered to the old residents, both this and the other side of the river, and then was read by a lady of Northampton street, the following poem, which truthfully gives, from memoranda preserved by R. M. Fairfield's father, the location of the old farms and names of their inhabitants :

On all things here beneath the sun  
Change and decay are seen,  
So near allied we find the two  
They're almost one, I ween.  
The past, the far off buried past,  
One-half a century fled,  
In fancy let us walk the streets  
With those, the bygone dead.  
We'll call and take a birdseye view  
North from our sister town,  
And note the people who then lived  
From Street to Ashley town.  
Holyoke was then a thing to be,  
West Springfield was its name,  
And where our present village is,  
Was all unknown to fame.  
The gray haired sire who guides this pen  
Would fain a pardon ask  
If memory fails him somewhat now  
In prompting such a task.

The Streets were Joshua, Glover, John,  
Fairfields but one was told,  
Morgans in number five or six,  
The best of stock, I'm told.  
Tuttle in number only two,  
Ludden, the smith, we find,  
He'd shoe your oxen or your horse  
And do it to your mind.  
The names of Walker, Dickerman,  
Of Wood and Ewing true,  
Are just as good for aught I know,  
Though to this street they're new.  
The old hotel where Judd now lives,  
And, by the way, I've thought  
'twas something of that nature now,  
Though drink there can't be bought.  
No church or deacon then were found  
Where later we had both,  
And yet the people kept so straight  
'twere safe to take an oath.

A potash manufactory  
In rear of Crafts' then stood,  
Or what is now well-known as Crafts',  
The quality was good.  
A store, too, nearly opposite,  
One Bartlett kept, 'tis said,  
But who he was or whence he came  
It is not now sung or read.  
A school house next in turn we find.  
Where great men learned to spell,  
And judging the present by the past,  
Their work was done quite well.  
Latin, with algebra and Greek,  
Were to that school unknown,  
Vet manners, gentle and polite,  
Found here a name and throne.  
  
Where Crafts, one Judson, now resides,  
There lived two Morgans then,  
May be were brothers, may be not,  
Don't question close this pen,  
Enough to say the name is dead  
From this ancestral tree.  
The blood still flows in Holyoke veins,  
Though dead the name may be.  
And cooper's shop, I'm told there stood,  
Where waves the maple bough,  
And shoemaker then lived and reigned  
Where live the Farnums now.  
Chapin, the elder deacon's sire,  
Where Edwin Street now lives,  
And opposite was Justin's home,  
The race I'll not now give.  
Another cooper plied his art,  
Would make or mend or sell,  
And where Leroy Ball now lives  
There Francis Ball did dwell,  
With Phœbus Atkins just below,  
There's no house now, I ween.  
A blacksmith, too, there plied his trade,  
But now no building's seen.

Where Samuel Allyn's pleasant home  
Nestles in quiet grace,  
A deacon surnamed Rogers lived,  
But gone are all his race.  
And just below in grandeur stood  
Close by a little hill  
A wholesale drunkards' factory,  
Surnamed a brandy still.  
  
In those old days credulity  
Was taxed and taxed again,  
And witches, ghosts and hobgoblins  
Then walked and talked with men.  
The legend tells a frightful tale,  
True now, no doubt, as then,  
Of one who disappeared from earth  
And then came back again,  
And gave the people left behind  
To plainly understand  
That he was hurried from this world  
By murder's bloody hand.  
People assembled far and near  
The horrid tidings spread,  
And ax and spade were made to work  
While crowds stood by with dread.  
The mangled body would be found,  
'Twas buried here and there,  
And lips unused to supplicate  
Were heard in humble prayer,  
That they might find the poor,  
For then he'd lay him down  
And sleep in quiet and in peace.  
Till the last trump shall sound.  
The search was vain and ghost grew tired  
Of walking thereabout,  
And went where ghostly visitants  
Are prone to go no doubt,  
To me this old time mystery  
Coincidents explain,  
For buildings one in three were then,  
Distilleries by name.

And men into their cellars rolled  
Brandy full many a cask,  
And why not spirits visit those,  
With spirits filled, I ask?

The name of Ball in those old days,  
Stood as it stands to-day,  
And may its lustre never dim  
Or honor pass away.  
And Humeston, another name  
For honesty and worth,  
With Rand an honor to the town  
That gave their owners birth,  
With Day and Ely, Ives and Smith,  
In Holyoke's history old,  
Among the many more beloved  
Than words have ever told.

The "field" of fifty years ago,  
The Holyoke of to-day,  
Shall for the present moment form  
The burden of my lay.

Art had not changed fair nature's face  
Though time was stealing on apace  
Those fifty years ago.

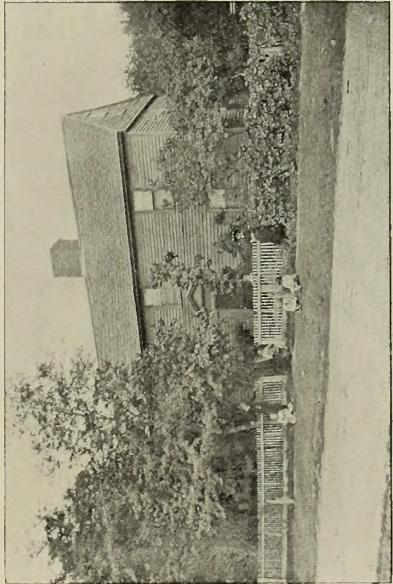
The noble stream untrammelled rolled  
In freedom and in pride,  
Its power unknown, was not controlled,  
It knew no artful guide,  
Till man, the giant master mind,  
Subtle and cunning still,  
Contrived the monster power to bind  
Subservient to his will.  
'Twas vain to foam and rage and tear,  
The noble stream was bound,  
The whitened waters only roar  
And shake the solid ground.

Such names as Stuart, Parsons, Chase,  
As Sturtsberg, Greenleaf, Brown,  
Old time can ne'er such names efface,  
They're bound to know renown,

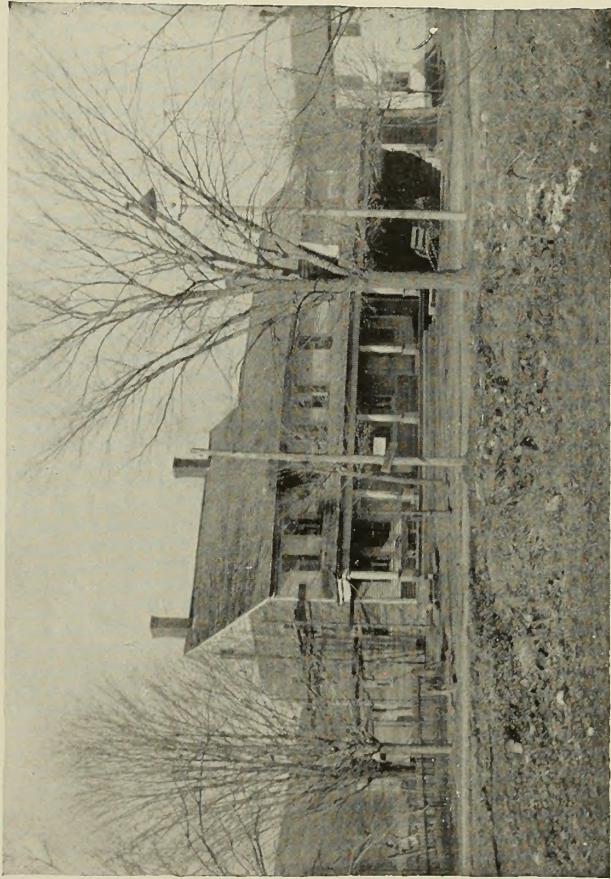
With Newton, Prescott, Whiting, Page,  
With Ewing, Smith and Frink,  
With Wiggin, Merrick, Jenks and Flagg,  
We can at croakers wink.  
And hundred lesser lights,  
Whose flame upon the city's shed,  
They work with heart and might,  
Their motto go ahead,  
This generation shall not sleep  
In its long deep repose.  
Old Tom need not his watches keep  
But take a little doze.  
A score of years shall not have passed  
Writes this prophetic pen,  
For Holyoke's destiny is cast  
By these, her living men.

We're rich in all that goes to make  
A city of to-day,  
And shall we not some morn awake  
In some such real way?

The Miller homestead which was torn down a dozen years ago was at the time of its destruction supposed to be the oldest house in town. The Miller family was among the first settlers in the Connecticut Valley and the house in question was erected about the year 1749 by Capt. John Miller, who took part in the capture of Louisburg in the French war of 1748. At that time and for many years after, the Miller farm covered a large portion of the land now occupied by the city of Holyoke. After Captain John Miller's discharge from the army he married and took his bride to his new home. This property remained in the Miller family for more than a century after the "new house" was built by Captain John Miller. During the Revolutionary war and for many years after, the house was occupied as a tavern, being the half way house on the old stage route between Northampton and Springfield and in the days before steam cars usurped the old time stage coach. Many a mug of "flip" was brewed in the old "south room" which served as the bar. It is not known that General Washington ever partook of its hospitality or slept therein, but he could have done so had he been travelling that way. Tradition has it that in the latter part of the last century a man was hanged for stealing a watch, from that same bar room. The last of the Miller family to occupy the place was Abner Miller, who sold the property in 1857 and moved to Easthampton, where he afterwards died.



CAPTAIN MILLER PLACE, NORTHAMPTON STREET.



CRAFTS' TAVERN.

The property was purchased by Gilson Judd in 1858 and the old house was torn down in 1884. The picture was taken in the summer of 1883.

That part of Northampton street near the site of the old Miller house, has an air of greater antiquity than any other part of the street within the Holyoke line. Here is "Crafts," the tavern of 60 years ago, here the stage stopped, here the mail was delivered for the "parish," and here when the days are long and the breath of summer fills every part of the stout old building, can the visitor listen to stories of the old days told by one whose intellect and energies

are keen and whose executive ability is vigorous, Mrs. Chester Crafts, who, at the age when most women lay aside their duties, still reigns queen of the old tavern, mistress of her own home. North of the old inn was a store where everything could be bought. This was kept by "Chet" Crafts, the hotel proprietor. Nearly opposite are the mulberry trees planted when the silk worm craze was at its height, here the weather beaten house first erected for a corn kiln, now occupied by Mrs. Sophie Williston, who is drawing a pension for services of her husband, a soldier in the war of 1812, next to the home where the late Deacon Hervey Chapin died a few years ago, after a long and useful life.

Farther down the street, just south of Ball's corner, John J. Conkling kept a store,

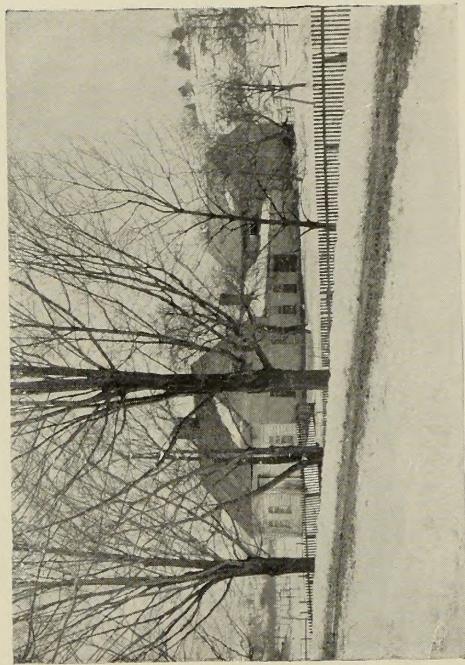
and where the Harlan Coit family live was the tavern kept by Amos Allen. Another house which enjoyed to the full the flavor of a long gone time, was the Samuel Ely place on Depot hill, of whom mention is made later. This branch of the Ely family has many descendants prominent in Holyoke life today, and is an illustrious name. Enoch Ely once lived in what is known as the old "Brown house," which stands in the "street" just south of Willow street.



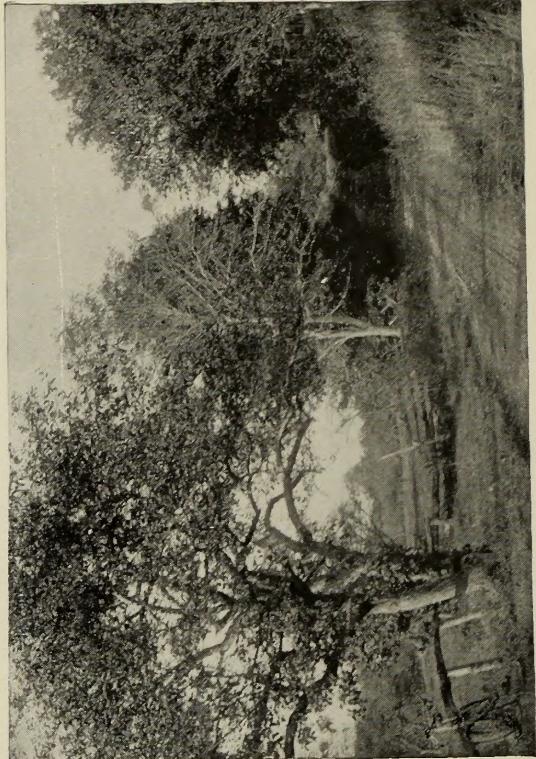
THE OLD BROWN HOUSE.

Mr. Ely had fought in the war of the colonies against Great Britain and afterwards took part in Shay's brief rebellion. It is related that during the surging up and down the valley of the insurgents who refused to pay the taxes imposed after the war, the old house was fired upon and until within a dozen years the bullet holes could be seen in the strong double front door. They were fired there by the rebels in their search for Enoch, who at that time was probably in the woods. A pleasanter chapter in the history of the old house are the stories related by Horace Brown, the owner, of the days when the stretch of river just below the city was used as the Yale-Harvard course, and the crews were quartered in this house on the "street," then used as a hotel. Here the "boys" consumed the viands which make blood, muscle and bone, and lounged under the fine elm trees when not practicing in their shells.

Three years after the establishment of the First Congregational church society is found the beginning of the "deestrict" school record, showing that religion and education supplemented each other in the good old New England way. The book, a pamphlet with a dark brown cover of heavy paper, very much worn and ragged as to edges, and yellow and stained within, bears on its pages the hand-writing of men whose hands grew too weary to chronicle earth's records many years ago and passed on, leaving memoirs of disinterested endeavor to those who took up the responsibilities of their elders. Again, for he touched the life of the early days at every point where his influence could be used for good, we find Elder Rand active and alert in school matters. Under date of October 25, 1814, it was voted in the school record book, "that Rev. Thomas Rand make the fires in the mornings seasonable and to be exempt from furnishing wood." To understand the reference to wood it is necessary to refer to the first entry in the record. After stating that the record is "A school book for the Middle District in 3d parish of West Springfield, begun Nov. 29, 1805," it is voted "that we bring one-fourth of a cord of wood for each scholar that we send to school, in our turns, as we shall draw in our turns, or pay eight shillings for each cord of wood that the committee shall provide ready and fit for fire." The same evening it was voted that "we give Caleb Humeston three shillings a week for boarding Miss Sally Clapp three months." Peresh Hitchcock was moderator of this meeting. The school house was located near Mr. Rand's home and as late as 1821 we find voted, "that Rev. Thomas Rand make the fires in the morning seasonable as he has *usually* done," so this became like other attributes of this good man, a habit as long as such offices were necessary. The wood question seemed to have been a troublesome one. October 25, 1814, voted "that those who were behind in wood bring first, and all that bring wood bring a bill of the same to Caleb Humeston." Under date of Nov., 1807, it is found "that each scholar be provided with one-fourth of a cord of wood at the school house cut for the fire and corded." Also voted "that Caleb Humeston be a committee of inspection of the wood."



MORGAN HOMESTEAD, NORTHAMPTON STREET.



BACK STREET DRIVE.

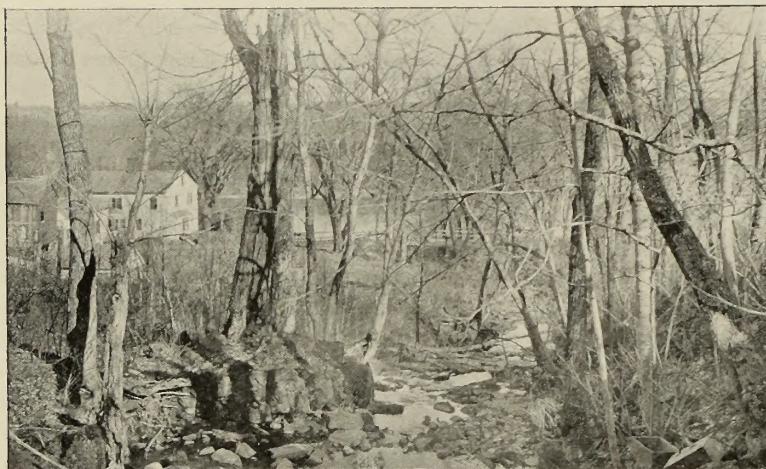
Mr. Humeston as clerk must have suffered some discouragement, for Monday, May 11, 1818, he records: "According to adjournment I attended at the school house, there was no man appeared and of course no business could be attended to. Attest. Caleb Humeston." During the early days of the school these men promised to pay the sum opposite their names, 50 cents, for "a stove in the school house:" Caleb Humeston, Samuel Gill, Noah Wolcut, Stephen Chapin, Eli Thorpe, Miles Dickerman, Elijah Hitchcock, Seymour Gill, Justin Chapin, Thomas Rand, Nathaniel Thorpe, Harmon Fuller, Abraham Ives.

One of the last entries is September, 1849, in which Miles Dickerman is moderator; Abraham Ives, clerk; Miles Dickerman, committee; Abraham Ives, assistant committee. And then came the time when old things became new and the town of Holyoke was incorporated.

The next entry is under the date of "Holyoke," and we find that the first regular school committee of the town of Holyoke was Rev. Simeon Miller, the beloved pastor of the First Congregational church, and who is still living, Rev. Ashel Chapin and Dr. Edwin M. Snow.

To locate the old buildings once used for district schools is not altogether an easy task. "Well, it was about here, no, that is wrong, it must have been,—I guess I have forgotten, everything is so changed," is the usual summing up of the answers to this question. Meeting Mr. Alexander Day, the seeker for information asked, "Do you know where any of the old school houses were, Mr. Day?" "Well I guess I do, I taught in all of them." And while the kindly disposed man unhitched Frank and prepared for the homeward start, a time and place was arranged when he would impart this choice bit of news. The day came and so did the opportunity. It was one of those happy combinations which makes the skeptical believe in the kindness of fate. It was a spring day with an atmosphere in which every mountain stood clear against the marvellous blue of the sky, a spring day that saves New England's reputation and makes her sons and daughters proud to live there. A close look at the Day premises revealed the proprietor of this model home at work in the barn. The wide door was swung back and the sunlight filled the place with warmth and comfort. No sane person would sit in a house when a big, clean barn, full of all out doors, could be obtained. Seats were plenty and while the sleek cat rubbed its sides against the door posts, talk of old times grew lively. "You know Father Rand kept the old school on Back street and fitted boys for the ministry," said Mr. Day. "Later that was moved to Timothy Merrick's lawn, that now is. The district school was located south of what is now Frank Ball's. I taught here when I was eighteen. The Ingleside school I remember well," with a retrospective smile. "It stood just near the bridge over the present road. How I did wish that it was farther away. It was so near my own home

that I had to wait until school time and do chores instead of playing with the others about the building. Another school was near where Grace chapel now is on Main street. I try to locate the spot but it is pretty hard. The only thing to know it by is the elm tree which stood near the door. I always look at it when I go past." "There were no more schools then, I suppose, Mr. Day?" "O, yes, there were. One on the plains, one at the south end of Ashley Ponds, nearly opposite Dibble's place, one near Winchell's, and another below Crafts' tavern, on Northampton street.



WHITING STREET FARM.

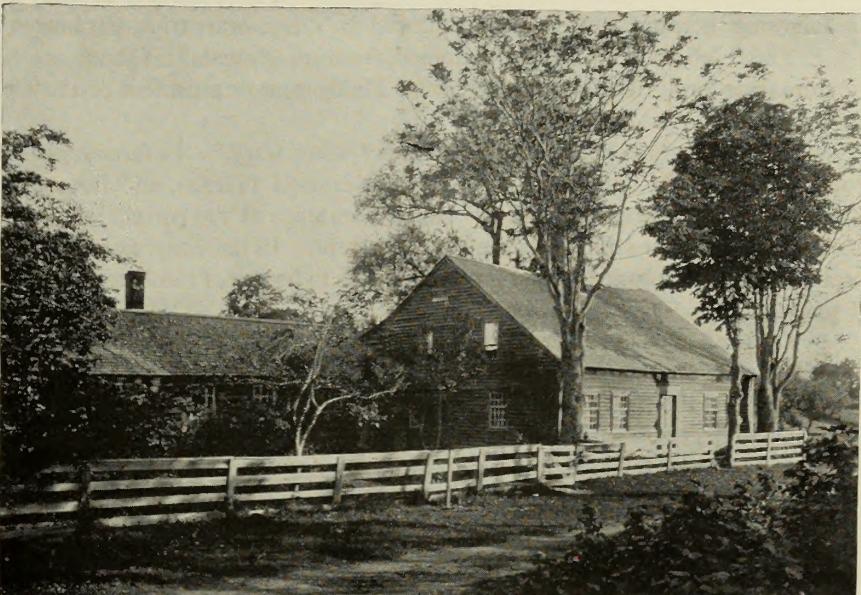
One of the characters of this region was Whiting Street, a name now familiar to Holyoke life because of the good use made of wealth carefully hoarded away during Mr. Street's life-time. No one could recall the time when Mr. Street had been ill. He was a heavy, smooth-faced man, never idle. Though he became quite wealthy he always lived in the big, unpainted farm house with a brother and two sisters, about two and a half miles from the present centre. His farm gave good supplies and its owner estimated his actual cash expense as fifty-eight cents per week.

It was all farming community, schools and buildings were pretty well scattered." From this the talk drifted to the old cemetery, and before the sun reached and dipped behind the ridge of hills, whose every line had been familiar to Alexander Day from his boyhood up, good-bye was said, and then came time for reflection on the advantages of a man whose ancestors lived and neared the hundredth mark, and whose prospects were good for the same lease of life with unimpaired faculties. Who would not live on the old street, when they consider how long and how pleasantly one can exist, for there is a woman now living and enjoying it, who has passed her ninety-first birthday, and most of her life has been passed on the old street?

Though given to saving he was strictly honorable. He always walked, and took the road to Northampton in warm weather with his coat over his arm and his shoes in his hand. He never wore a regulation collar, but had a turnover fold on his white cotton shirt. He enjoyed checkers and the old-fashioned "loo," and up to the last year of his life liked to drop into the house of some friend and play these games. He greatly enjoyed the accumulation of wealth, but left it for the benefit of others.

On the Street farm is the grave of a raftsman who was drowned in the river just below the house. Some time after his death his friends from the north came and erected a stone, sacred to the memory of "Stephen Austin."

The river life was no insignificant part of existence in those days. The Street farm was at the head of the canal which made navigation possible along the course of the "great rapids." Nearly always boats could be seen from the hills, their white sails giving a lively appearance to what is now a lonely stream, except for the canoes smoothly propelled by the wide paddles. The old river boats were low, square, flat bottomed craft, a little cabin in the rear, and a stout mast forward, on which was hoisted, when breezes favored, a big square sail. When a calm swept over the river the boats were urged along with poles.



THE OLD RAND HOMESTEAD.

Cargoes for Ireland Parish were unloaded at Day's, or more generally known as "Jed Day's" landing, the farm near the river in what is now Springdale. In times of low water large boats were obliged to stop here. Whiting Street was local agent and one of the owners. When a boat was obliged to stop short of her destination, "Uncle" Street would visit the farmers through the village and call upon them to be ready to transport the produce to Northampton the following morning. Oxen were employed for the summer trips, but horses were used in winter.

The "Bill Hall" was a flat bottomed, stern-wheel steamboat about one hundred feet long, used for towing boats up from Hartford. The captain was John Mulligan, now president of the Connecticut River Railroad, and he also was engineer.

Just below the county bridge was the "swing ferry." In former days the boat had been poled across, but a stone wharf built in mid-river had a tall pole erected thereon, and from the top of this was strung a long wire, to which the boat was attached, and by taking advantage of the current diagonally the boat was carried across. What remains of the wharf still resists the river's current. In the early days the boat carried an occasional team, but later on, by reason of Holyoke's rapid growth, it grew to be one of the busiest ferries on the river and a very valuable piece of property.

On the Holyoke side was a small building, "shanty," and above it a "shad house," owned by a fish company. Chester W. Chapin was presiding genius here, for some years during the fishing season, selling flip and cigars to those who considered themselves in need of refreshments, his spring investment being a puncheon of rum dealt out in small quantities to his customers. In the winter he taught school, then drove a valley stage, later became one of the owners in the route, then interested himself in the river passenger business below Springfield and at last became one of the New England railroad magnates, and at his death was the richest man in Western Massachusetts.

The shad fishery was an enterprise of great importance in those days. Lucky the man who had an interest in it. Some winter evening, late in the season, the members of a fish company would meet at "Crafts" to organize for the coming year. After the usual routine of flip, business was talked up. Some fine May morning when the ice had entirely left the river, the fishermen gathered, slid their boats into the river and the season opened. Farmers and peddlers came from miles around, and prices ranged from ten to twenty cents apiece. Nearly every family salted down a barrel for winter use. The fishing season lasted about one month, usually, the companies taking turns, one fishing nights near Jed Day's landing.

A notable story of the early days was that of the manufacture of counterfeit money. A gang of experts came

up from Chicopee and made bogus silver coin in "Moneyhole hill," just west of the Connecticut River Lumber Company's sawmill. This tract had a deep ravine extending through it, which has since been filled in. The counterfeiter were finally caught and the leader was condemned to have his ears cropped as punishment.

The ghost story of Timothy Felt, as told from time to time, has received some credence, though the practical and most reasonable explanation of it is found in the surmise that the whole story was gotten up to secure some free excavating where the company wanted it. On Back street lived a Mr. Felt, in the old days, whose son, Timothy, was neither better nor worse than many boys, but he was undeniably slow, and this failing so exasperated his father that on special manifestations of this lack in his son's make-up the father would strike him with whatever happened to be within reach of his hand. This sometimes sent the boy from home, but his emergencies soon sent him back again. Sometime before the Felt family moved West, Timothy disappeared and was seen no more. Then came the time when the New Haven and Northampton canal was built and the quantities of limestone on Mr. Felt's farm were in demand, and a quarry came to be an institution on the Felt farm. The men working there disliked the overseer, who was rough and unkind, and left; this brought all the work to a standstill. Strangely enough, soon after, when the overseer was going home one night, he saw a figure darkly outlined against the sky. Gathering himself together, he asked who it was and what was wanted. The man, or spectre, then made this remarkable statement: "I am Timothy Felt, whose bones are under where I now stand. My father killed me four years ago. When you blast this rock you will find my bones."

This story, as reported, created quite a stir and rapidly spread through the country. From long distances people came inquiring the way to the "ghost place," and at night were equally solicitous to avoid the place. Money was raised to continue the quarrying until the body of the unlucky Timothy could be found. But it never came to light. However, the object was gained and the limestone was quarried.

Beyond Back street are Ashley Ponds, from whence the city is supplied with water, and further down the valley is the picturesque section known as Ingleside, where flowers and trees appear in their most beautiful coloring.

The ancient burial grounds of the community were located on the "street." One, removed in 1885, was used by the First Congregationalists and was nearly opposite Mrs. Lucretia Dickerman's school. From this cemetery re-interments were made in Forestdale, one of the newer burial places, the others of recent date being St. Jerome's and Calvary.

In connection with this removal of the bodies a fact not generally known, but which would interest the best



INGLESIDE.

known families here, was the inability of those superintending the removal, to find any trace of a beautiful young girl who had been buried there not long before. This part of the country had not been subject to raid by medical students and the lapse of years made it impossible, when the discovery was made, to trace in the faintest way this mysterious absence. But the oldest of the old, the burial ground which commands a view of the Connecticut valley down to Springfield, is in good condition now and is known as the "Baptist Village Cemetery." Here are the familiar names: Ely, Day, Ball, Rand, Humeston, Street and Chapin, until it seems that the line must have become extinct, but the same family names are borne worthily by descendants in the thick swim of modern life to-day.

Here the wives who were indeed "consorts" to brave husbands, here the husbands, fathers, mothers, sisters and brothers who lived in the primitive days of "Ireland Parish." Every stone has its pathetic history of love, sorrow and regret. One grave, near the southern entrance, has the most remarkable history of any here. Through the upper part, between the first lines of the inscription, is cut a circular hole, intended to illustrate the course of an ill-timed bullet, and the sorrowful story reads: "In Memory of Mr. Nathaniel Parks, who, while out a hunting and partially concealed in a ditch, was casually shot by Mr. Luther Frink" His age was 19 years, the date is 1794. It is told how Major Frink saw what seemed to him a small animal and fired. It was young Parks also hunting, and his head and queue appeared just above the opening. Major Frink



BAPTIST VILLAGE CEMETERY.

carried the young man home on his shoulders, showed his friendliness in every way and paid all the funeral expenses. A row of graves on the east and north side of the cemetery shows the place where many Germans are buried, they, as yet, having no burial ground of their own. One of the oldest stones is on the east side and marks the burial place

of one of the Ball family; the oldest, erected to the memory of Mr. John Stockwell, bears date Sept. 8, 1756. One man "died of ye small pox," and another, Captain Elisha Chapin, was "killed by the savages at Williamstown, in the County of Berkshire, 17th July, 1736, aged 49 years."

"Ely Grange," nearly opposite the ancient burial place, is occupied by Oscar Ely, the "Seer of Elmwood." This is a modern house, on the site of the old homestead, and one of the most hospitable on the street. Old time cordiality prevails, making it one of the most delightful homes to visit. On the left, a broad road, joining the other further down, gives entrance to the "Whiting Farm," where ex-Congressman Whiting keeps up, with all modern innovations, the old farm.



OLD FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Here is raised the finest stock, and from the creamery is sent out the best cream for household supplies. The house is not so old, but is guarded by trees of great antiquity, which could tell interesting tales of Ireland Parish and Holyoke in its early days.

## HOLYOKE CHURCHES.

**H**OLYOKE bears the marks of a distinctively New England city less than some, it ranks with them in one important respect, the early establishment of Churches. The First Congregational Church, Pleasant street, Highlands, was the first organization and was formed December 4, 1799, by Rev. Dr. Lathrop, pastor of the First Church of West Springfield. The nine original members were, Joseph Rogers, Amos Allen, Titus Morgan, Timothy Clough, Lucas Morgan, Nathan Stevens, Jonathan Clough, John Miller and Grover Street. Amos Allen and Joseph Rogers were the two first deacons.

The people of what is now the First Baptist society had built a "meeting house" near the old burying ground on Northampton street, south of the present location of the First Baptist Church. The lack of funds prevented their finishing it and the newly formed Congregational society arranged to help finish the house and have it moved farther north. The removal brought the Church, from its unsightly appearance known as the "Lord's barn," near the present residence of Mr Alex. Day. As the Congregationalists owned only one-third of the building they had a minister of their denomination every fourth Sunday, the Baptists having their own minister the rest of the time, except in months

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

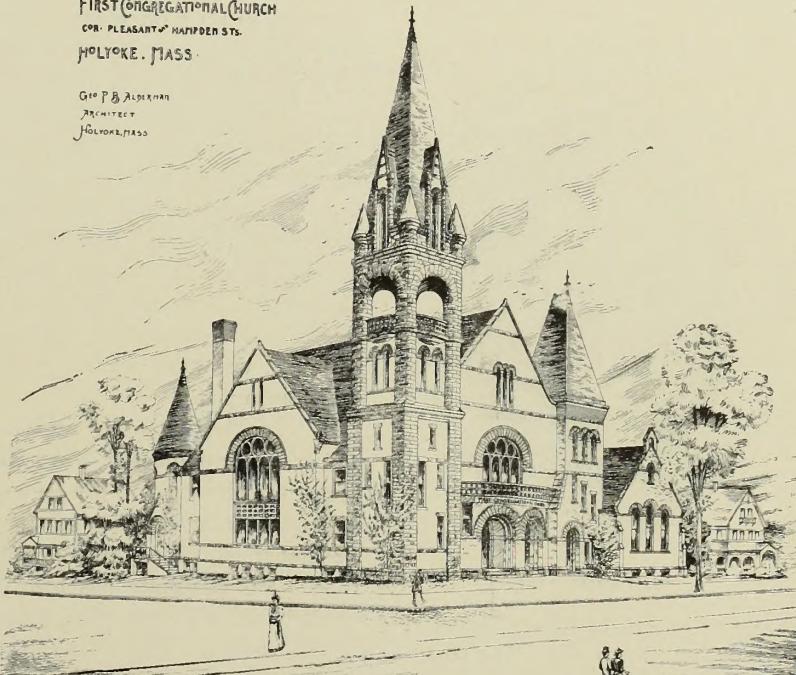
COR. PLEASANT & HAMPTON STS.

HOLYOKE, MASS.

Geo P. B. Alderman

ARCHITECT

HOLYOKE, MASS.



where there was a fifth Sunday, then the Congregationalists had the benefit of it, and this arrangement gave satisfaction for a time to both denominations.

Soon a mutual agreement was entered into by which Mr. Thomas Rand did pastoral duties for both parishes and his was a most remarkable pastorate. He was equally beloved in both denominations and exchanged with

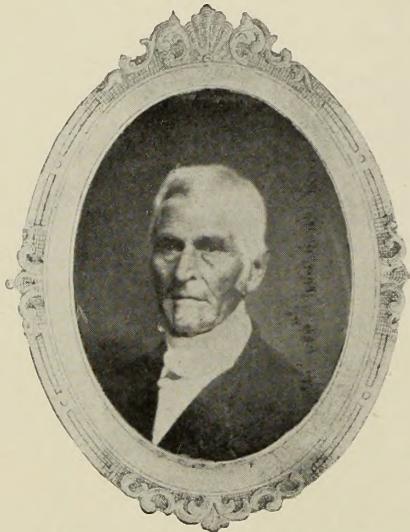
ministers of the Congregationalists the fourth Sunday of each month. After the lapse of years "Father Rand's" life stands out, bright with the lustre of his twenty-five years of unselfish service. At the old Rand place on "Back street" are mementos of this good man in the shape of furniture which he used. His arm chair with desk attachment brings his presence nearer than any other article there.

In 1827 the Sunday school had its commencement. In 1834 plans were secured for a Church of their own and December 10, 1834, it was dedicated free from debt. Rev. Hervey Smith was installed pastor. This Church stood on the site of the late residence of Mr. E. J. Pomeroy on Northampton street. The name First Orthodox Congregational Church of Holyoke, was adopted May, 1850, the town that year being set off from West Springfield.

In 1870 extensive repairs and alterations were made in the Church and it was re-dedicated November 3, 1870. Feeling the necessity of being nearer the city growth, the society in 1886 purchased an estate at the corner of Hampden and Lincoln streets and built a new chapel which was dedicated December 16, 1887. Rev. G. W. Winch was installed pastor September 18, 1888. His pastorate has been an exceptionally fortunate and happy one.

He is a man of large influence and very scholarly attainments. The enlargement of the Church in 1894 resulted in a new building practically. The cost was \$45,000, seating capacity, 1,000.

The First Baptist Church was first heard from August 29, 1803, in this way: "West Springfield, August 29, 1803. A number of brethren of the Baptist denomination being assembled at the house of Brother Caleb Humeston



REV. THOMAS RAND.

for the purpose of covenanting together as a visible Church of Christ, proceeded and chose Brother Thomas Rand moderator. Chose Brother Caleb Humeston clerk. The moderator opened the meeting by prayer. Heard the following baptized persons relate the dealings of God with them, and manifested our fellowship, viz.: Caleb Humeston, Peresh Hitchcock, Benjamin Basset, Asahel Chapin, Jedediah Day and Austin Goodyear.

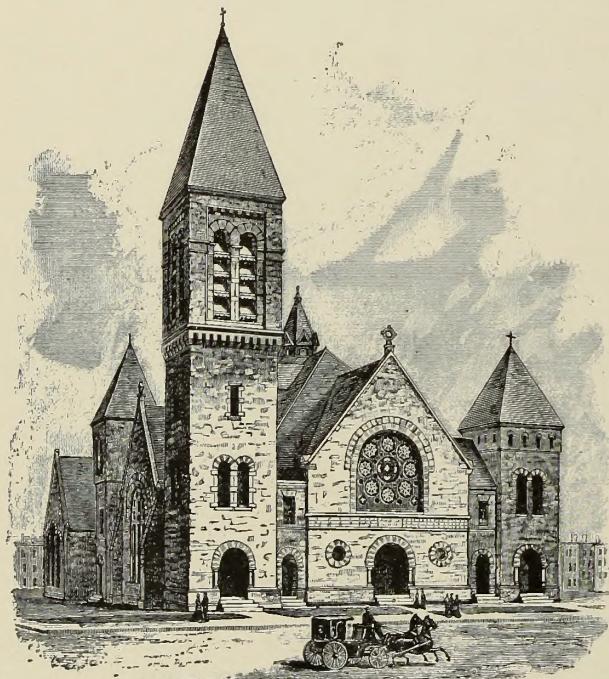
Voted to request the following Churches to send us their pastors and faithful brethren to sit with us in council for the purpose of constituting a Church in this place. (Evidently Baptist Churches were not very numerous in Massachusetts at that time, for the Churches thus invited were), Second Church in Boston, Churches in Providence, Sturbridge, Suffield, Chesterfield and West Springfield."

The council met at the home of Caleb Humeston October 5, 1803. Having listened to the statement of the few members of this band, the council decided that the call to enter into Church relations was from God, and voted to recognize them as a properly constituted Church.

Thomas Rand, one of the members, was invited and became the pastor, and exchanged with Congregationalist ministers while the two denominations worshipped together. The last Sabbath in which services were held in the meeting house which preceded the present building, Rev. S. B. Rand, a grandson of the first pastor, delivered a historical address in which he spoke of the fact that, "When his grandfather had finished learning his trade—that of a tailor—he could earn \$10 a week, but when he began to preach he traveled on foot hundreds of miles, and did not receive money enough to keep him in shoes, to say nothing of clothes." And yet the amount paid by this Church was larger than that of any Baptist Church at that time in all this region. As a matter of necessity the pastor carried on farming business to some extent. Then an academy was built, and during the school season, he spent the week in teaching, and preaching on Sundays. In this school several youths were fitted for college, who afterwards became very useful men in society and the Church of Christ. Among these were Rev. Justin Perkins, D. D., for a long period missionary in Persia; Rev. Hasen Howard, missionary to Burmah; Rev. Ashael Chapin, and Rev. Dwight Ives, for more than thirty years the successful pastor of an important Church in Suffield, Conn. Not long after the revival in 1826, congregations separated and built new meeting houses for their separate accommodation. With the new meeting houses came the first change in the pastorate, which was made with the pain which must mark a pastoral relationship of a quarter of a century. At the close of a covenant meeting, held March 31, 1849, the Church voted that they were willing to dismiss the members of this Church who wished to organize a Church at the New City, or Ireland Depot, whenever they request it.

The first meeting house that was built within the limits of Holyoke stood nearly half a mile south of the present location, on the west side of Northampton street. It was erected in 1792, eleven years before the organization of the

Church, and seven years previous to the Congregational Church. After a few years the Congregational Church proposed the removal farther north, offering to share the expenses and become part owners. This was done, the second site being the lot now occupied by the residence of Mr. Alexander Day. In 1826-7 the first house was built on the present site. Rev. M. A. Wilcox is the present beloved and efficient pastor, a worthy successor to those that have gone before.



SECOND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Appleton streets, was selected. The seating capacity is 1,100 persons. Its organ was built by Mr. George S. Hutchins of Boston, has 2,875 pipes and 45 stops, one of the largest in New England, capable of producing the finest tonal

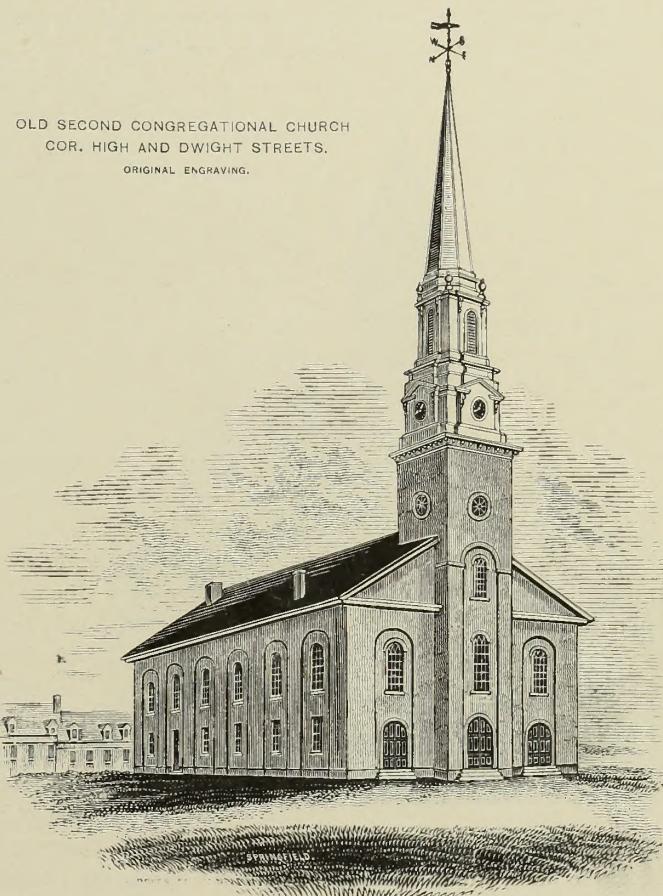
The Second Congregational Church was organized May 5, 1849. In 1850 the town of Holyoke was legally incorporated, and as the society at Ireland Parish had taken the name of First Congregational Church of Holyoke by seniority, it properly belonging to them, the name of this Church organization was changed to Second Congregational Church of Holyoke. Services were held in the Lyman street school house near the present location of the Lyman Mills. In 1852 a building site was secured at the corner of High and Dwight streets, where the Marble Block now stands. The building cost \$12,000.

It was during the pastorate of Rev. M. W. Stryker that it was decided to build a larger Church, and the location of the present building, the southeast corner of Maple and

effects, and under the skilful manipulation of the Church organist, Mr W. C. Hammond, it greatly increases the attractiveness of the services ; the cost was \$10,000. During the summer of 1892 changes and additions to the organ and choir gallery cost \$6,000. The present pastor, Rev. E. A. Reed, D. D., was called to this Church November 5, 1886. His installation service took place December 28, Rev. Alfred J. Hutton, of Brooklyn, N. Y., preaching the sermon. Dr. Reed has now been in charge of this Church and society for a little more than eight years, and by his gentlemanly bearing, his Christian manliness and his fraternal spirit, as well as by his pulpit ministrations and the conscientious performance of his parochial duties, has now the sincere regard of many outside his Church.

The Second Baptist Church of Holyoke was organized June 24, 1849, with 42 members, most of whom had taken letters of dismissal from the First Baptist Church. The organization was at first known as the Baptist Church at Ireland Depot. It received its present name April 12, 1850, soon after the incorporation of the town of Holyoke. The first place in which this society worshipped was Gallaudet and Terry's Hall, corner High and Lyman streets, and its first pastor was Rev. Asahel Chapin, who was called at the time of organization, and installed three days

OLD SECOND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH  
COR. HIGH AND DWIGHT STREETS.  
ORIGINAL ENGRAVING.



later. The congregation varied from 100 to 150. On the first Sabbath the new society held services a Sunday school was started. On that occasion Deacon Edwin Chase, with characteristic energy, is said to have made the remark :

"We must start off right; we must have a Sabbath school." And so 40 of the audience remained after the preaching service, and a school was organized, with Deacon John Parker for superintendent

SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH.



The next November Chapin Hall was offered this society as a place of worship. The hall was comfortably furnished and the society gratefully accepted the kind offer, continuing to worship there until 1855, when the vestry of their new Church was completed at the corner of Main and Mosher streets. The first convert baptized in the history of the society was Mrs. Lamb, wife of Deacon George E. Lamb. The lecture room of the new Church was ready for occupancy November 23, 1855, the committee appointed for this purpose having "gone ahead" with remarkable vigor. In 1863 the Church edifice was burned to the ground, and though this was a great disaster the people rallied heroically and rebuilt on the old site. This house, which was dedicated April 20, 1865, cost \$17,601.32.

Rev. R. J. Adams, D. D., came as pastor to this Church December, 1869, and his was by far the longest period of service, extending over sixteen years and being marked by special prosperity. During the first four and a half years of Dr. Adams' pastorate 262 persons were added to the Church.

While he was here the new and handsome building at the corner of Appleton and Walnut streets was built, the congregation having felt the necessity of getting away from the noise of the Main street location. The new Church was dedicated October 20, 1885, and cost \$73,000.

Rev. Dr. J. W. T. Boothe of Wilmington, Del., is the present pastor, a man of wide experience, pronounced views and marked ministerial ability.

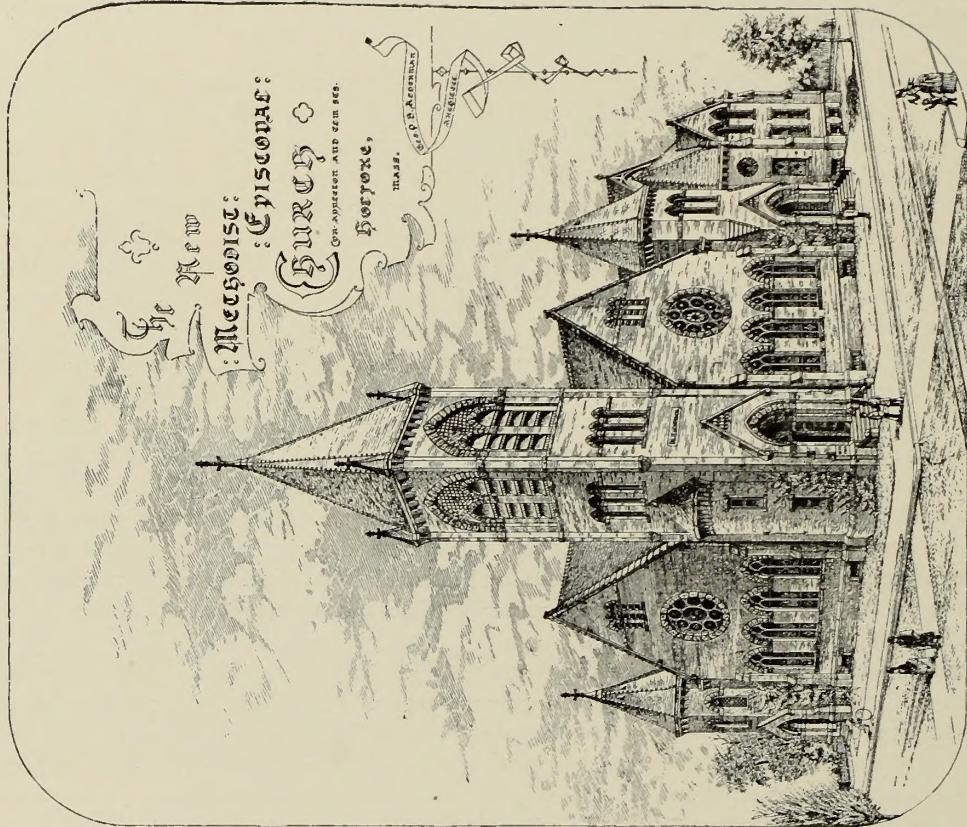
Previous to 1853 the few Methodists living in this town were members of and attended service at the South Hadley Falls M. E. Church. A class had been formed this side of the river, and in 1853 Rev. Thomas Marcy commenced regular preaching services in Lyceum Hall in Exchange Block on High street. Mr. Marcy could devote but a small part of his time to the work here, owing to his duties at Northampton. But the interest manifested in the services, and truly felt by the few of this denomination in the town, warranted the formation of a society, and this was accordingly done in May of that year, with twenty members. In the autumn the society moved into Gallaudet & Terry's Hall on High street, where they remained until 1857, when they again moved into Chapin Hall, which they continued to occupy till the completion of the vestry of their Church, July 4, 1869. Of the twenty original members, only three are now living in the city—Anderson Allyn and Rebecca Allyn, his wife, and Mrs. Mary E. Barrett. In 1868, the Church officials sent a request to conference for a "*man who could build a Church*, no matter whether he could preach or not."

In response to this request, in 1868, Rev. I. B. Bigelow was sent—a man who had had considerable experience in the work of Church building, and one who could both preach and attend to business of a temporal nature. Like the workmen of Nehemiah, he, "with one of his hands wrought in the work, and with the other hand held a weapon," even "*the sword of the Spirit*." So while his work was eminently successful in the speedy rising of the walls of a new Church edifice, his work for the salvation of souls was also greatly blessed.

Mr. Bigelow gave generously of his own means and inspired a like feeling in the hearts of his people, and what is now known as the "Old Methodist Church," corner of Main and Appleton streets, was erected. It was dedicated in March, 1870; cost \$16,000.

The mistake of locating so far down town away from the residential portion was keenly felt twenty years later, and in 1886 Rev. G. C. Osgood, then pastor, began an earnest study of the problem with a view to bettering existing conditions. Energy and hard work were brought to bear in the matter of a new Church, and in July, 1890, the handsome new Church on the southeast corner of Appleton and Elm streets was completed; cost \$42,000.

Rev. W. E. Knox, the present pastor, has taken up the good work and during the hard times has worked indefatigably and successfully on the reduction of the Church debt. His work has been carried on under the most diffi-



cult conditions and the Church is now nearing that triumphant period in Church history when it can declare itself free from debt.

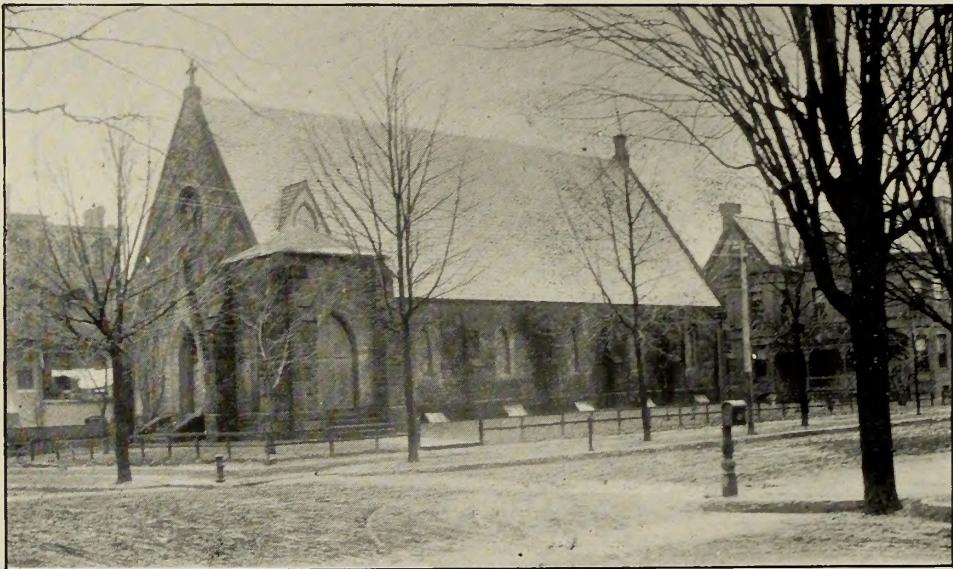
The organization of an Episcopal society dates farther back in Holyoke than many, even a good many of St. Paul's congregation, are aware of. In December, 1849, an Episcopal parish was established in Holyoke, in due legal form, at the office of Mr. Fayette Smith, justice of the peace. The name chosen was Trinity Church. Services were held regularly for about four months, Rev. Henry W. Adams officiating as rector. Rev. Mr. Adams resigned in April, 1850, and the project of an Episcopal Church was soon after abandoned, not meeting with the support which had been anticipated. In the early parish records, under date of June, 1850, appears this record: " 'Owe no man anything,' Rom. xiii : 8. There being demands against the parish for about \$100, for fuel, rent of organ, making fires, care of room, etc., etc., and no funds in the treasury, the treasurer paid the same from his purse, and so saved the credit of the parish.

No further effort to establish an Episcopal Church in this town was made till 1863. On Sunday, August 30, of that year, at the request of a gentleman residing here, Rev. Mr. Mines, of Westfield, and Rev. Mr. Cooley of Southington, Conn., officiated at Episcopal services held in Exchange Hall. Services were held in the same place on two succeeding Sabbaths; and on September 28, the people interested in the formation of a parish met under a warrant duly issued, and with the advice of Bishop Eastburn, to take the necessary steps for complete organization. At this meeting Mr. John E. Chase was chosen moderator and Mr. J. P. Buckland clerk. Committees were appointed to nominate vestrymen and wardens, and to prepare a constitution and by-laws. These committees reported October 12. A constitution and by-laws were adopted and the name "St. Paul's Church" was selected.

Mr. Jones S. Davis offered the society the free use of a chapel and parsonage on Maple street, and here the congregation worshipped two years.

In 1865 the parish was subject to considerable discouragement, for the chapel in Maple street had been given up and meetings were held in the hall of the High Street Engine house which was uncomfortable and unsuitable. In June, 1866, J. S. Davis kindly gave the use of the cloth-room hall of the Lyman Mills until they had a hall of their own. The corner stone of the new Church was laid July 5, 1866, on the present location, corner of Maple and Suffolk streets.

Rev. Dr. Peet was one of the most remarkable rectors a parish ever had. Some of his first work was to clear



ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

the debt on the new Church and on the 9th of April, 1871, he announced to the congregation the happy fact that the parish was now free from all encumbrance. Dr. Peet's ministry showed the strong influence of a consecrated man who entered into the joys and sorrows of his people as though they were his own. Mr. J. G. Mackintosh put into the Church a \$3,000 pipe organ.

It was during the Rev. H. L. Foote's pastorate that the Maple street parsonage in the rear of the Church was fitted and ready for use and in 1887 a gallery was built across the north end of the Church. The necessity of a new Church being felt, at Easter, 1888, a permanent building fund was started. Rev. J. C. Wellwood, the present rector, came here in 1881 and did diligent work. In March, 1894, a fine lot at the corner of Appleton and Linden streets was purchased with the view of sometime putting up a large Church, the demands on the present building more than equaling its capacity. The parish house on Maple street, an acquisition of the year 1893, is used for social purposes and forms an important adjunct to the Church.

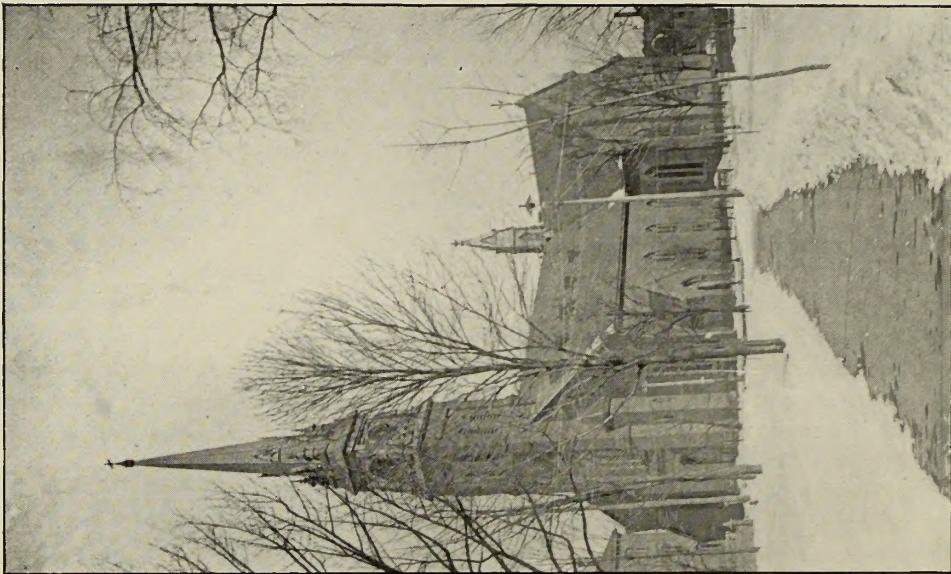
St. Jerome has the proud record of being the oldest Catholic Church in the city, and Rev. P. J. Harkins, a sturdy, original figure in the history of the Church. The parish organization dates back to 1856. In 1860 the handsome large Church, corner Hampden and Chestnut streets, was completed.

Previous to the organization of the parish, occasional Catholic services had been conducted here by the pastors of Churches in surrounding towns. In the summer of 1848 such services were held out of doors under a large elm tree which stood in a pasture near where is now the corner of Dwight and Elm streets. In 1849 Father Strain, who was then pastor of the Church at Chicopee, commenced holding services quite regularly in Exchange Hall. At that time there were about 300 Catholics in town.

In 1856 Rev. Jeremiah O'Callaghan was appointed the first resident pastor, and it was under his ministry that the Church edifice was built. He died in 1861, and was succeeded by Rev. J. F. Sullivan.

In 1868 the present pastor, Rev. P. J. Harkins, was appointed to this parish, and under his careful oversight the Church has seen remarkable growth, as is evidenced in the largely increased number of its members, the three other parishes in the city being outgrowths from this one, and in the material prosperity in all the departments of his work.

Connected with this Church are the Convent of Notre Dame, the House of Providence, and two parochial schools, the school of Notre Dame exclusively for girls under the charge of the Sisters of Notre Dame and the St. Jerome Institute for boys.



ST. JEROME CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The St. Jerome Temperance Society, owning the fine building on Maple street known as the St. Jerome Temperance Hall, was organized by Father Harkins in 1868. Since then the Catholic parish lines of the city have been greatly changed, so that this building is brought into the parish of the Sacred Heart Church.

Prior to 1870 the French people had worshipped at the mother Church of St. Jerome. In 1869 Rev. A. B. Dufresne was deputed by Bishop Williams, of Boston, to organize a new society for the French of this city. He immediately commenced building a Church edifice on Park street, which was dedicated January 1, 1870.

On May 27, 1875, this Church was burned to the ground, the fire originating in the drapery about the altar taking fire during a religious service, while the house was filled with worshippers. By this sad catastrophe 72 persons lost their lives, and many homes were filled with mourning.

That same year the building of the present Church was commenced on the corner of Cabot and Park streets. It was completed and dedicated June 3, 1878.

Father Dufresne died May 14, 1887, and was immediately succeeded by Rev. H. O. Landry, and he by Rev. C. Crevier, the present pastor. The music is rendered by a chorus choir of fifty voices, under the direction of Miss Selina Laporte, who is also organist.

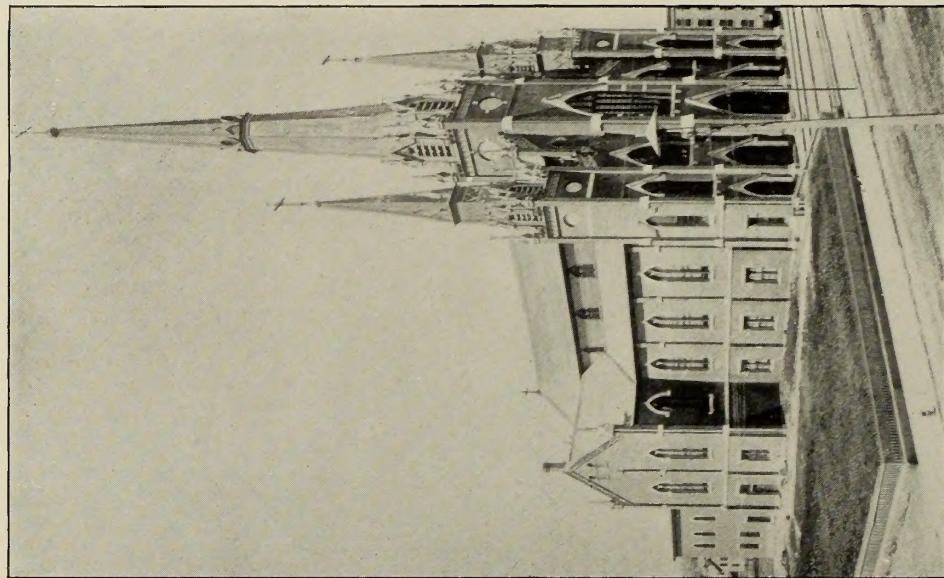
There is one parochial school, for both boys and girls, connected with the parish, and this has about 1,100 pupils. This school is under the charge of the parish convent sisters.

The present organization, known as Unity Church, dates back to 1874. Previous to that date, however, in December, 1849, a movement for a Liberal Church organization had been inaugurated in Gallaudet's Hall on High street, when the pastor of the Universalist Society at Westfield had preached for a few Sabbaths to a congregation of about 50 persons. This movement was short lived.

Again in 1853 Odd Fellows' Hall, in the Colby Building, on High street, was rented, and Rev. Mr. Ford preached there for nearly three years, the congregation averaging from 75 to 100.

These two movements were fostered and supported for the most part by the Universalist denomination.

In 1857 Rev. Dr. Moors, a Unitarian clergyman, commenced preaching services here. Dr. Moors soon received and accepted a call to Greenfield, Mass., and left his work in Holyoke to the care of Rev. Mr. Penniman. A few months after this the society suddenly collapsed, much to the surprise of many of those specially interested.



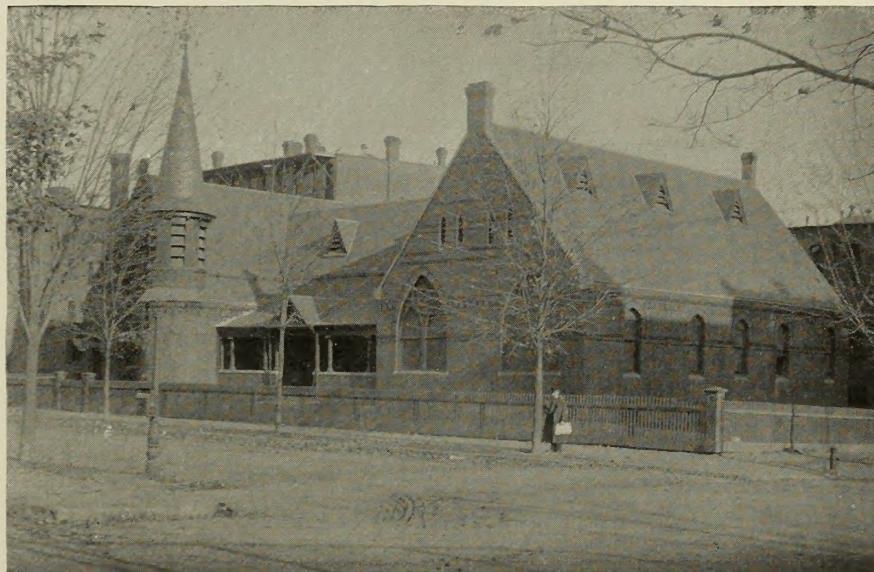
CHURCH OF THE PRECIOUS BLOOD.

No further attempt was made toward a Unitarian Church in Holyoke until 1874. May 27th of that year 16 persons banded themselves together for the avowed purpose of "maintaining public worship, and advocating piety and good morals under the name of the Unitarian Society of Holyoke." This society was legally incorporated June 27, 1874. In 1875 the Water Power Company, with the same generosity that had been shown to other denominations in the city, donated to this society a lot of land, for a Church building, on the corner of Maple and Essex streets 100 by 150 feet. This was an inspiration to the Unitarian people, and July 29, 1875, steps were taken looking to the erection of a Church edifice. A building committee was appointed, and also a committee to solicit funds for this purpose.

September 6 of that year it was voted to proceed at once to build a chapel, not to exceed \$6,500 in cost. This chapel was completed some time in February or March, 1876.

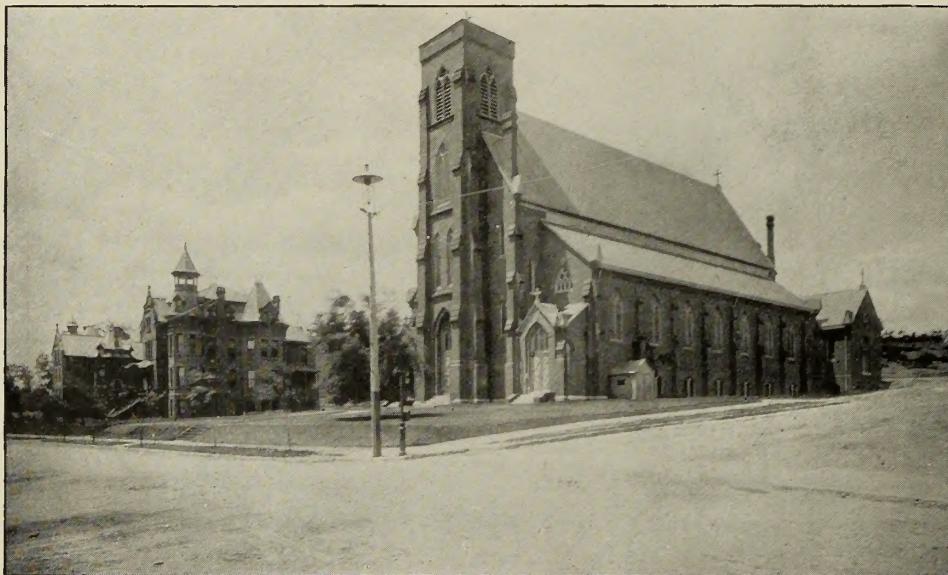
The first record of a meeting in the new edifice was that held on March 22, 1876. The present pastor, Rev. James W. Carney, was called by the society November 23, 1886, and began his duties December 5. He was ordained and installed January 11, 1887.

In the summer of 1889 extensive alterations were made in the Church building, mainly in the way of an addition, making the edifice more than double its original size. This was done at an expense of about \$9,000.



UNITARIAN CHURCH.

The Church of the Sacred Heart is the third Catholic parish and Church in this city. It is an outgrowth of the St. Jerome parish and was organized by Rev. P. J. Harkins. All the Catholics living south of the center of Dwight street, except the French, are members of this parish. The corner-stone was laid July 4, 1876. Rev. James F. Sheehan was the first resident priest. During his pastorate the parochial residence just south of the Church was built.



CHURCH OF THE SACRED HEART.

Father Sheehan was succeeded by Rev. P. B. Phelan, the present pastor, who found the parish embarrassed with a debt of \$40,000, and having an annual income of \$2,700 with which to meet all obligations. Notwithstanding this unsatisfactory financial condition, Father Phelan set to work courageously for the finishing of the large upper audience room of

the Church, and had the satisfaction of seeing this work completed in the spring of 1883. The dedication took place in June. The entire cost of the Church, including the furnishings, was about \$90,000. It will seat 1,250 persons, and at the time of dedication was the handsomest Church in the diocese. Its dimensions are 80 by 175 feet.

In addition to this work, Father Phelan has erected a building for his parochial schools, and a convent building, both costing \$35,000.

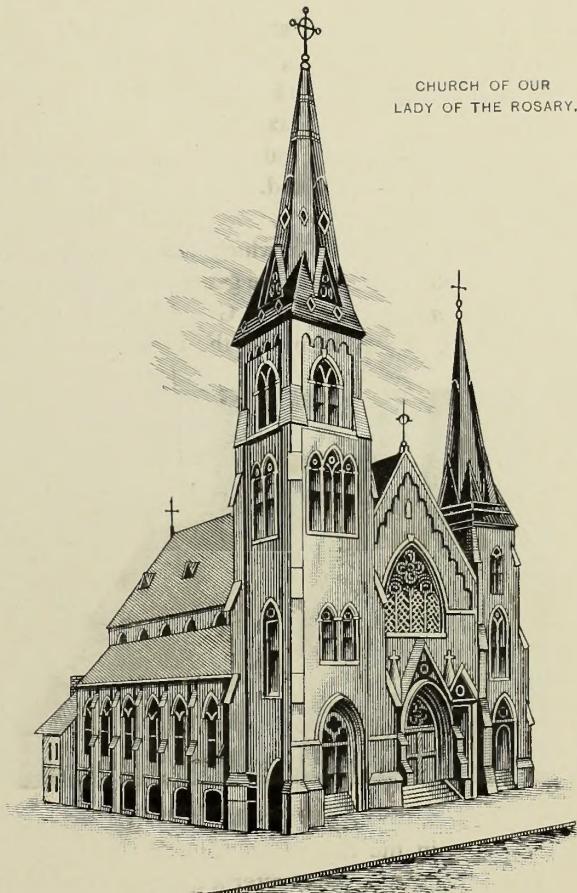
He has two schools, one for boys and the other for girls, both taught by nine Sisters of the St. Joseph Convent, connected with the parish. In both schools there are about 450 pupils. In 1882 a lot for cemetery purposes was purchased on Northampton street, next to the old town cemetery.

The parish known as "Our Lady of the Rosary" was set apart from old St. Jerome's in the spring of 1886. Rev. M. J. Howard, for some years a co-laborer with Rev. J. J. McDermott, of Springfield, was deputed, on March 26, 1886, to assume the direction of the Catholic portion of the population living on the easterly extreme of the city.

At this time no preparation was made for service or lodgment of pastor. By a fortunate combination of circumstances, the old "Second Baptist" had lost its former usefulness, and had become the temporary abiding place for the Catholics of Ward One.

During the early summer of 1887, a plot of land known as the "Ely Lot" was secured to the parish, and the foun-

CHURCH OF OUR  
LADY OF THE ROSARY.



dations of the present structure told of the erection of a building whose architectural lines are imposing and churchlike. This Church, begun during the late summer of 1887, was dedicated and handed over to God's service on the 26th of August of the following year. On Sunday, the 23d of October, 1887, the corner-stone was laid amid the gathering of an immense concourse of people by Very Rev. P. Healy, V. G.

Rev. Father McGrath is the present acting pastor. It was from this Church that the present bishop, Rt. Rev. T. D. Beaven, was selected.

The mission from which the French Congregational Church originated was established here December 18, 1884, by Rev. Mr. Cote, the general missionary for the State of Massachusetts of the French Congregational work. The first service was held in Grace Chapel, on Main street, in which Mr. Cote was assisted by Rev. Mr. Provost, of Springfield. Some twenty of the French residents of this city were in attendance. Services were continued in this place, with an average attendance of about ten, until March of the following year, when Parsons Hall was rented.

June 28, 1885, Rev. J. L. Morin, just graduated from McGill University, Montreal, began his labors with this society under the direction of the Home Missionary Society of the Congregational Church.

In July this people commenced holding services in the chapel of the Second Congregational Church, where special interest was manifested, and many conversions were reported.

In this city a part of the population is made up of thrifty, industrious Germans, who now support two Churches. The first, the German Evangelical Lutheran Church, was built in 1867, at a cost of \$5,000, during the first pastorate of Rev. M. Frankel.

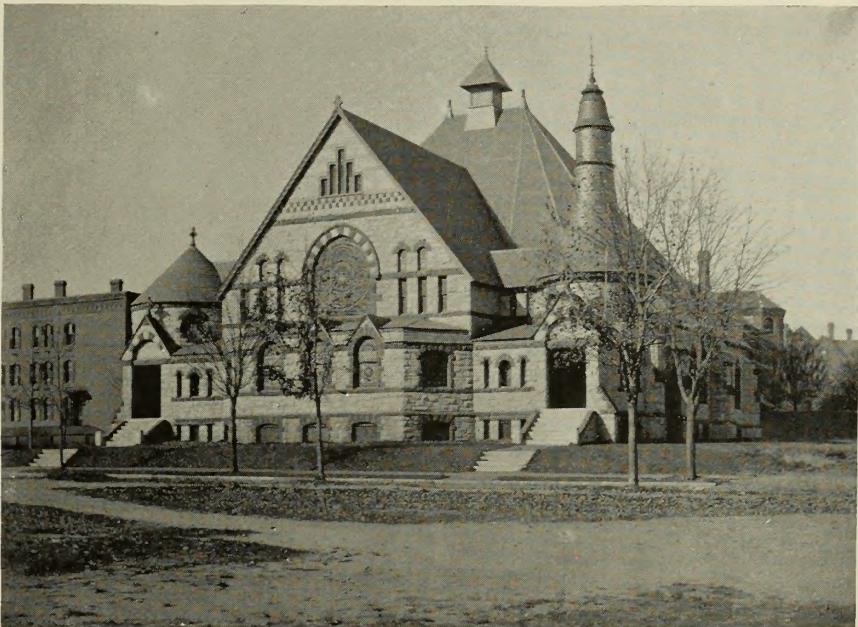
During the pastorate of Rev. M. Buehler, a Lutheran, the parsonage in the rear of the Church was built. In 1888 the organization of the Church was perfected with seventy charter members. Soon after a call was extended to the present pastor, Rev. August Brunn, and he commenced his



GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

labors here in December, 1888. Under his ministry the Church is prospering. Its membership is about 150. The average attendance at the Sabbath preaching services is upward of 250. The Sunday school has 365 members, with an average attendance of about 250. In the juvenile department of this school the German language is taught.

The first definite steps towards organizing a Presbyterian Church in this city were taken May 7, 1886, when Rev. Joseph W. Sanderson, D. D., field secretary of the New England Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, visited Holyoke and called a meeting of those interested in the Presbyterian Church; there were six persons present. These promised hearty support for the Church, and then commenced the work, which steadily increased in value until it was found necessary to erect a building for the use of the people who came in. Rev. J. M. Craig, then pastor, was appointed chairman of the building committee of fifteen persons. A lot was secured from the Holyoke Water Power Company, on the corner of Cabot and Chestnut streets. Work was begun on the foundation in the latter part of September, 1887, and the building was occupied for divine service on the last Sabbath in August, 1888. It was not generally dedicated till March 5, 1889. Sermon by Rev. John Hall, D. D., of New York. Present membership, 450. Rev. G. A. Wilson is the present pastor.



PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Highlands Methodist Church came into existence as a mission in 1885. Mr. James Allyn very generously donated a lot of land containing 14,000 square feet at the corner of Lincoln and Nonotuck streets.

In October the contract for building was let to Mr. L. B. White for \$4,000. The corner-stone was laid the first Sunday in November, the Rev. C. S. Rogers, D. D., of Springfield, delivering the address, and on the 26th of March, 1886, the chapel was dedicated to the worship of God, Bishop R. S. Foster, LL. D., officiating and preaching the sermon. A debt of \$1,800 remained on the building.

A Sunday school of about eighty members was at once organized, with S. C. Childs as superintendent, and an afternoon preaching service commenced.

In April, 1886, the Rev. G. C. Osgood was appointed to the Main street Church, and continued to hold preaching services at the Highland chapel every Sabbath afternoon for three years. A Sabbath evening prayer meeting, led by various brethren and occasionally by Rev. Mr. Osgood, was also started and maintained.

In February, 1889, it was thought best to organize a separate society on the Highlands and March 27, 1889, the new Church was organized with fifty members. Soon after the Church was organized steps were taken to fit up the basement of the chapel for a vestry. This has been done at a cost of \$1,000, making three nice rooms, vestry, kitchen and cloak-room, besides toilet rooms. Rev. B. F. Kingsley is the present pastor.

In 1882 Mr. Samuel Etienne, who was a Congregational missionary, commenced holding French Protestant services in this city in the vestry of the Second Baptist Church on Main street. After about three years Mr. Etienne changed his views with reference to baptism, and united with the Baptist Church. This led to a division and separation of his society, part of whom accepted his new views and the rest remained Congregationalists.

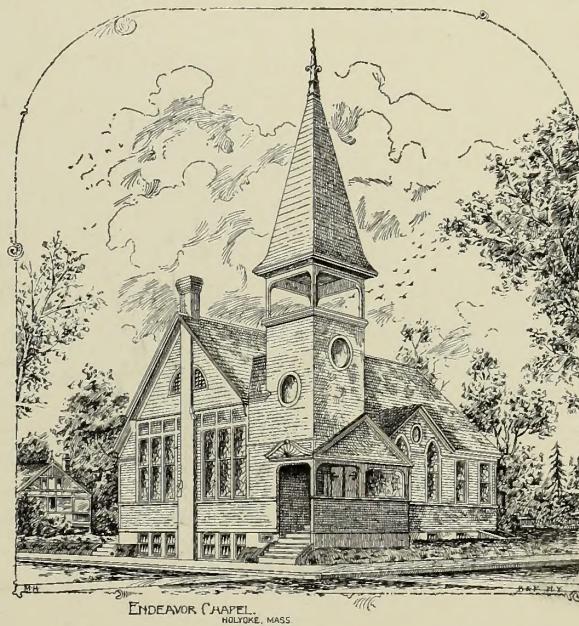
In 1886 Mr. Etienne removed to take charge of a similar work in Connecticut, and Mr. I. B. Leclair was appointed by the Baptist Home Missionary Society to look after the interests of the mission here. Some success attended his labors in this community, but owing to dissatisfaction on the part of the society, it was deemed best that he should go elsewhere, and so in December, 1888, he exchanged places of labor with Rev. E. Leger of Waterville, Me. The Sunday services are held in the Second Baptist chapel Sunday afternoons.

Endeavor Mission was started by the Missionary Committee of the Second Baptist Church. It was formally opened with religious services, Sunday afternoon, October 28, 1888, in the vestry of the old Baptist Church, on Main

street, near Mosher. In 1889 it was decided that a chapel was needed and a committee from the Church, backed by the Y. P. S. C. E., determined to build on the southwest corner of Mosher and West streets. Great credit for carrying forward this work of building is due to Hon. Henry A. Chase, chairman of the Missionary Committee, and to Mr. J. Eveleth Griffith, president of the Young People's Christian Endeavor Society of the Second Baptist Church, and treasurer of this building fund. The present pastor is Rev. F. F. Thayer, a most energetic Christian man.

Grace Mission, a branch of the Second Congregational Church, was started in 1879 by the young men of J. S. McElwain's Bible class. The first rooms in Parsons Hall on Race street were soon found to be inadequate, and the young men circulated a subscription paper and secured \$1,000 for the erection of a chapel on Main street, which was first occupied September 7, 1879. The work has grown to such dimensions that a new Church is now under consideration and will be a reality soon. Rev. A. W. Remington is the pastor. In addition to his pastoral duties he publishes a paper, "The Grace Branch Advocate," and sets up and prints the same on the outfit recently purchased for that purpose.

Our Lady of Perpetual Help, the newest of the Catholic Churches, is situated on the most commanding site in Holyoke. It fronts Prospect Park, and school and Church are combined in one building in a complete and convenient manner. The foundations measure 70 by 117 feet, giving a very considerable structure. The main auditorium seats 775 persons; the school accommodations are well arranged for educational purposes. Revs. C. Bruneault and Alexander have charge of the parish, and have worked up the congregation to its present large membership from its beginning when services were held in the Temperance Hall.

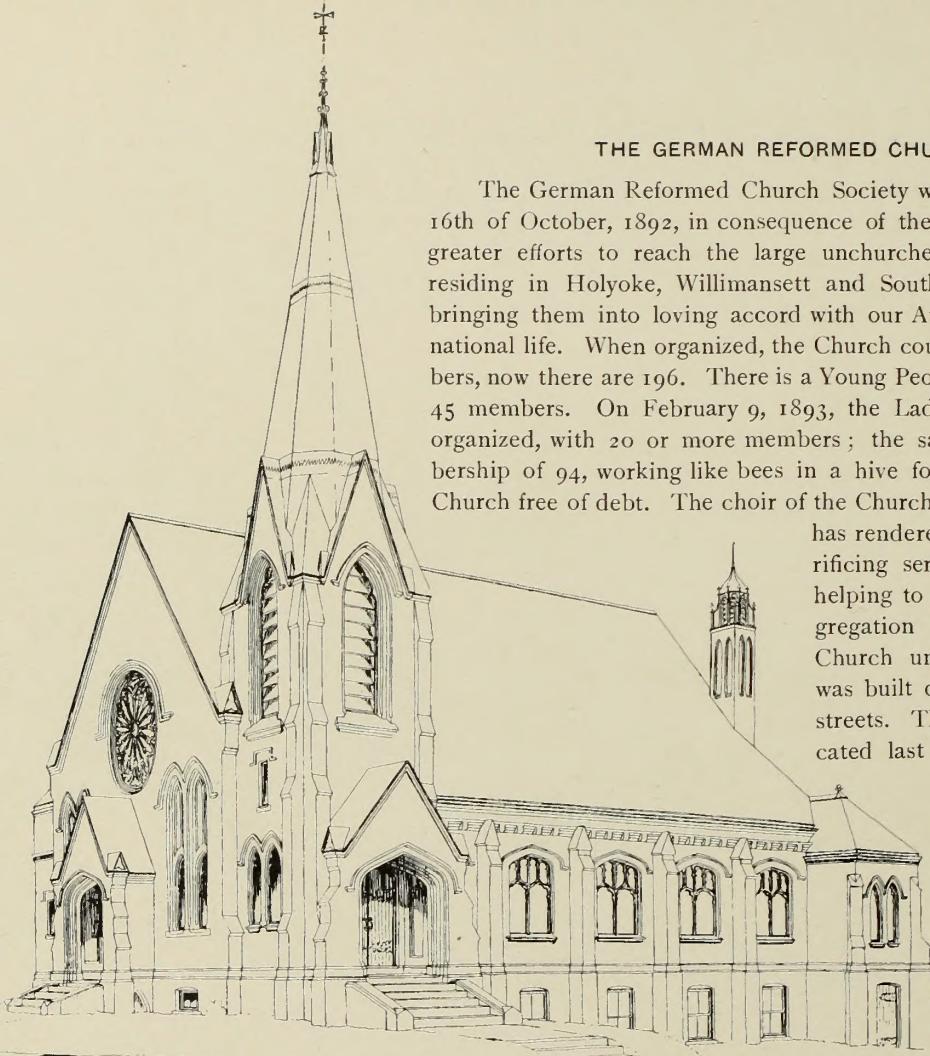


ENDEAVOR CHAPEL,  
HOLYOKE, MASS.

### THE GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH.

The German Reformed Church Society was organized on the 16th of October, 1892, in consequence of the strongly felt need of greater efforts to reach the large unchurched mass of Germans residing in Holyoke, Willimansett and South Hadley Falls, and bringing them into loving accord with our American religious and national life. When organized, the Church counted 23 actual members, now there are 196. There is a Young People's Society of about 45 members. On February 9, 1893, the Ladies' Aid Society was organized, with 20 or more members; the same has now a membership of 94, working like bees in a hive for one object: A new Church free of debt. The choir of the Church has 15 members and

has rendered invaluable self-sacrificing services, attracting and helping to hold together a congregation that had no regular Church until the new Church was built on Elm and Sargeant streets. This building was dedicated last fall under favorable auspices. Pastor A. Buchlos has worked energetically in the establishment of the society and building the Church.

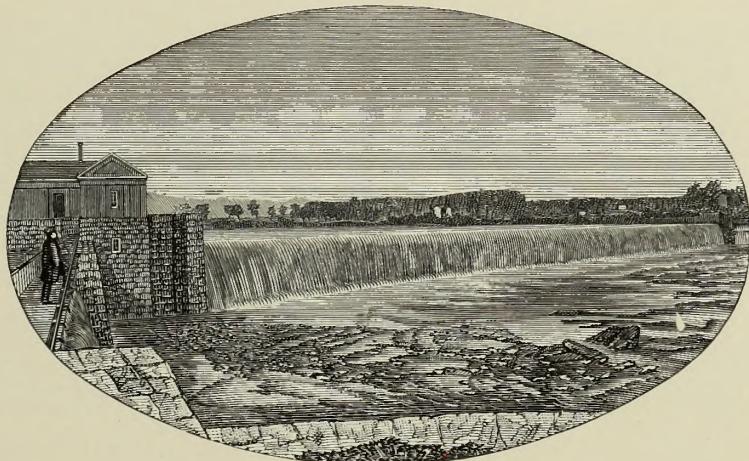


## THE HOLYOKE DAM.

THE completion of the coffer dam in 1848 had been anticipated with great interest, and, when the great day came, the Connecticut River Railroad ran special trains to accommodate those who wished to see the success of the construction. The pond filled slowly, and those who came to see it strolled about the river bed or caught fish in the pools when the subsidence of the water left the greater part of the bed bare. It was nearly three o'clock, and people who had remained all day were going, and after repeated warnings were getting away from all possible danger, should the dam prove unable to bear the strain of the immense body of water. Well for them that they exercised caution. At 3:20 it became evident that the work and principle of the dam were failures, for the structure broke from its foundations, turned over, swept down with the mighty current, and the grand volume of the "Long River" asserted its right and supreme power once more.

The late Dr. J. G. Holland, then one of the editors of the Springfield Republican, who was an on-looker, gave this description in his paper next morning :

"When the water broke through, the pond had filled to within several feet of the top, and the pent-up waters rushed forth with a mighty power and dashed and tumbled over the rocky bed below, sweeping away with them the now broken and scattered, but still huge portions of the wreck. The scene was both magnificent and frightful. To describe it were impossible—no pen limner could convey a tithe of the impression that is vividly marked upon the minds of all who witnessed it. Strong hearts trembled within them and every face was pale at the sight. The labor of many minds and hundreds of hands for a long summer—the pride and the confidence of the contractors, just in the hour of



VIEW OF DAM WITHOUT APRON.

triumph, were swept off in an instant, and naught but the huge wreck that remains is left to tell of the mightiest structure of the character, that was ever built in this country." Those who saw it say that the front of the rushing waters was a wall, high at the start, but becoming less as the released water went down stream. At Chicopee it was still two feet high. There was a ferry some distance below the dam and when the ferry-boat was struck by the water it was like an egg-shell upon its bosom. The boat was carried three or four miles and stranded on the shore. A farmer who had invested some money in the stock of the company was heard to remark, as he saw some of the timbers float down stream, after the main part of the dam had gone out of sight: "Well, some of that property was mine, but it was worth all the money I put into it to see it go."



CREST OF DAM.

ing cribs with stone, gravel, etc., and sinking them about four rods above the line of the great dam. The bed-piece was formed of four stretchers. The sills were very large timbers, forty or more feet long, which were intended to be bolted to the bed-rock, but there was a good deal of blocking up under some of them. In some places it was necessary to blast rock out under them, in others it was necessary to put blocks under and use longer bolts. The sills were six feet apart from center to center. The posts were framed into the sill and into the stretcher, and each section was raised on its sill like the side of a house or barn. The roof of the dam was covered with four inch hemlock planks. All timber and planks were hemlock. The over-fall was twelve feet long, of one foot timbers, and covered

Regarding the construction of the dam, this memoranda from E. C. White, who worked on the dam, and which is kindly furnished by Lawyer R. O. Dwight, of South Hadley Falls, may be of interest. Said Mr. White: "The coffer dam was begun in the fall of 1847 on both sides of the river. Cribs were filled with stone so as to begin work in the spring. Pulled up the paper mill wing dam, which extended out from the present site of the Glasgow Company, in the spring of 1848. The coffer dam was built by load-

with plank same as the other side of the dam. The crest of the dam was covered with boiler iron in strips six to eight feet long.

"Hervey Rice, Levi Dickinson, Isaac Hadley, Ely Loomis, of West Springfield, E. C. White, with six or eight others, were in a large flat-boat trying to fill a leak in the dam. Old Amos Ferry, of Granby, an avaricious man, was picking up scraps of iron from the river bed and had a narrow escape. Norman Smith, brother of William Smith, had just got home to Granby from watching the dam, and heard the noise of the giving away of the dam and supposed it was the water falling over."

Jones S. Davis, who was interested in the company and a leading spirit in those days, telegraphed to some of the owners in Boston. His dispatches were on this order, the last one being verbatim: "10 A. M., the gates were just closed and the water is filling behind the dam." "12 M., the dam is leaking badly." "2 P. M., the stones of the bulk-head are giving way to the pressure." "3.20 P. M., your old dam has gone to hell by way of Willimansett." The failure of the dam was a triumph to those who had no faith in the principle of its construction.

Something less than fifty-five years ago, when the railroad was still a novelty in the Connecticut valley, a party of capitalists came to view the water power along the "Long" river at the point called Great Rapids or Falls of South Hadley, which had a fall of sixty feet extending over a mile and a half. The gauging of the water power showed it had a power equal to 30,000 horse-power. In 1847 the Legislature was petitioned by Thomas H. Perkins, Geo. H. Lyman, Edmund Dwight and others for an act of incorporation as the Hadley Falls Company, "for the purpose of constructing and maintaining a dam across the Connecticut river, and one or more locks and canals in connection with said dam; and for creating a water power to be used by said corporation for manufacturing articles from cotton, wood, iron, wool and other materials, and to be sold to other persons and corporations to be used for manufacturing or mechanical purposes and also for the purpose of navigation." The capital stock was fixed at \$4,000,000. The Hadley Falls Company purchased the property and franchise of the South Hadley Falls Lock and Canal Company and extinguished the fishing rights existing above the location of the dam.

In 1847 this territory embraced by the river curve had fourteen houses, a grist mill and one little shop; also one cotton mill. The farming districts lying along the old "street" or highway from Northampton to Springfield show in one division all that Holyoke, the modern city, can boast of in the way of history or reminders of a past generation. Negotiations were opened with the farmers living along the river bend and on the land the company wished to own. Mr. Geo. C. Ewing was the company's agent, and one after another the land owners yielded to persuasion and gold

and sold some part of their pleasant farms. All except Samuel Ely, who lived on what is now known as Depot Hill, the exact location of the house being where the Church of the Rosary now stands. Mr. Ely had been approached

many times on the matter of selling his land, but refused all overtures looking to this end, and on one occasion was so indignant when a party of men appeared whom he thought wanted to approach him on the same old topic or survey the land, that he climbed the stairs and pointed his old fowling piece at the intruders, accompanied by threats of vengeance. Hereafter he was left in quiet possession, until twenty years later, he sold his sandy tract, now become a valuable possession, to Messrs. Bowers and Mosher, who surveyed and sold it in building lots. Mr. Ely died in 1879 and retained his old family homestead, which boasted a remarkable antiquity.

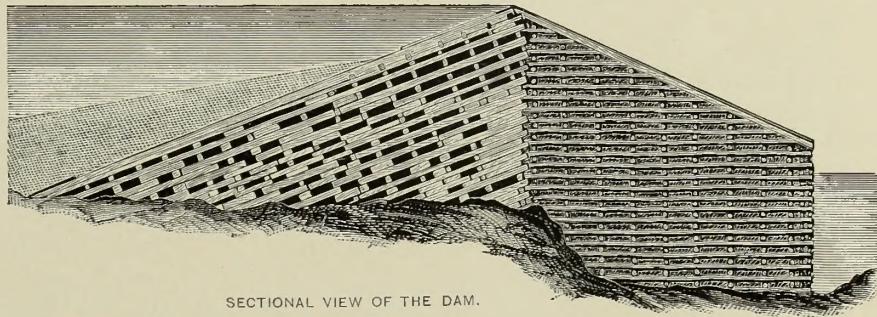


SAM ELY PLACE.

Philander Anderson, who received his first training at West Point, felt confident that certain principles applied to the work would bring success, and the current of the mighty river could be controlled. The wreck of the old dam was cleared away, and in 1849 preparations began for the second dam. In April of that year two coffer dams were built, one on each side of the river, and each extending 200 feet from the bank into the stream. They were completed in May. The water was pumped out of these coffer dams and the rock was excavated to a depth of six feet. The construction of the main dam was then begun by laying down three 15-inch square sticks lengthwise across the river. The dam was started in sections, six feet from center to center, and, as the river is 1,017 feet wide at that place, there were 170 sections. These sections were connected or tied to each other by 12-inch square sticks running across the river. The structure above the foundation sticks was made up of alternate courses of these ties and rafters, also 12-inch square. Between the rafters, in the same course with the ties, short blocks were intro-

duced to stiffen or prevent the bending of the rafters. At the splicings of the rafter long pieces were put in and tree-nailed to the rafter with eight two-inch treenails of oak. The foot of each rafter was scribed and bolted to the rock with one and a quarter inch iron bolts. The structure was thus reared to its full height and its up-stream surface covered with six-inch plank with the exception of a space of 16 feet, which was left temporarily open. The toe of the dam was secured by placing a second covering of plank at right angles to the first with the lower end scribed and bolted to the rock. Except the space left temporarily open, it was filled solid with gravel. The crest of the dam, four feet on the upstream side, was covered with boiler iron three-eighths of an inch thick to protect the top from the blows of drift wood and ice.

In this manner 400 feet of the dam were completed, 200 feet on each side of the river. As the summer advanced and the water became lower the coffer dams were extended 200 feet farther out each side, crowding the water into a space 217 feet in width in the middle of the stream. This work was continued through the extended coffer dam, then only the central portion of 217 feet remained to be finished. To dispose of the water it became necessary to remove the coffer dams previously constructed, and let the water on to the portions of the main dam already completed. A strong coffer dam was then thrown across the gap, four feet higher than the first ones, raising the water and turning it through the openings left in the main dam. This accomplished and the water pumped out of the coffer dam, the last piece of the structure was rapidly pressed forward to completion. The coffer dam in the center was removed and the dam was complete except the opening in the planking through which the whole breadth of the river was running. This opening was closed by building gates on doors of the width of the opening, 16 feet, and each 18 feet long. These were hung by five strong hinges to the planking already spiked down. In all this work nearly 4,000,000 feet of lumber were used. All open spaces were filled and closely packed with stone, as well as gravel, to a height of ten feet,

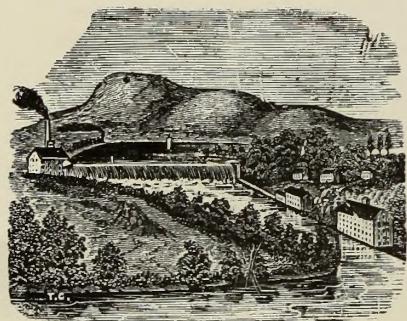


SECTIONAL VIEW OF THE DAM.

and the planking of the upper portion of the dam was doubled to a thickness of eighteen inches of solid timber. The bed of the river was gravelled 70 feet above the dam, and this graveling was continued over 30 feet or more of its sloping surface, which was 92 feet in width from the foot to the crest. The masonry of the abutments, bulkhead and waste-weir immediately below, was made of heavy ashlar work, built on a solid ledge and massive enough to withstand the heavy pressure to which it is subjected. The bulkhead, 140 feet long and 46 feet wide, is now surmounted by an extensive gate house.

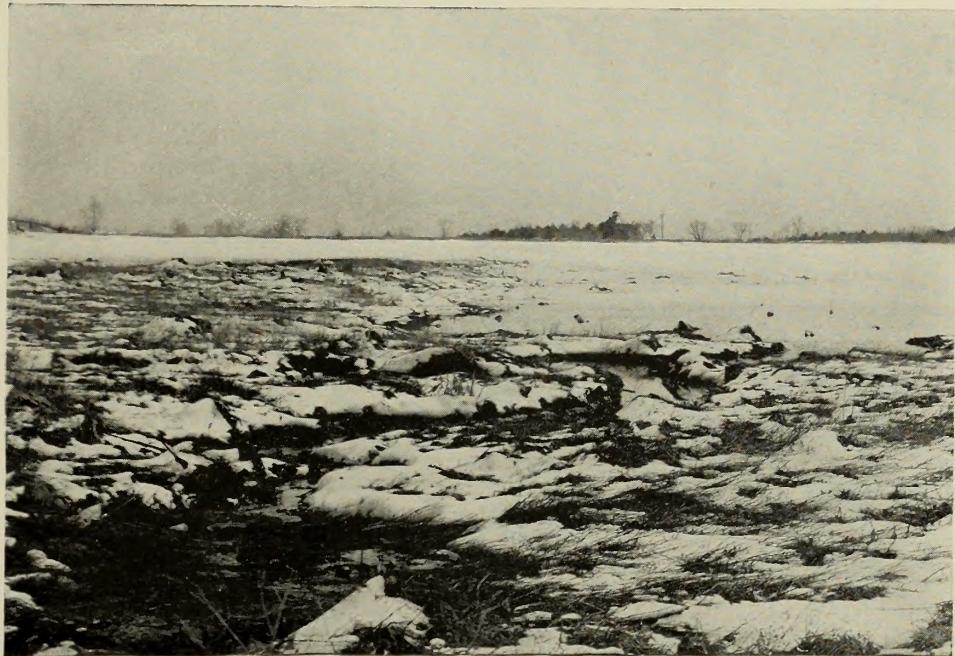
It had been intended to close the openings in the dam on October 23, 1849, but recent rains had already begun to raise the river, and the engineers made haste to test the dam before the stream should be too high. So on

Monday, October 22, says the Hampden Freeman of October 27, a newspaper then published in Holyoke and from which the present Transcript evolved, "orders were given to shut off the water. The gates had been previously prepared, and were placed parallel with the water and each was supported by a mere prop. At 12 o'clock and 35 minutes, the men were all stationed along the top of the dam, and the signal was given by Mr. Anderson, the chief engineer. In an instant each alternate gate fell, with a heavy splash, into the water, and all was silent;—then another signal, and the remaining gates buried themselves in the eddying floods. The waves, hitherto foaming, restless, checked by the huge breastwork, appeared like a restive horse curbed by a strong hand. The cheers of the multitudes on the western banks, were echoed by cheers from apparently an equal number on the eastern shore, and the



ORIGINAL CUT OF DAM.

waters began to accumulate and to fill the pond. The note of preparation had been sounded along the wires to Hartford and to Boston, and many strangers arrived in town during the afternoon. The banks on either shore were lined with spectators during the day, and the estimated number of persons present was six thousand. The most interesting question was, 'How long will it take to fill?' and it was not definitely answered until about 10 o'clock in the evening, when the cheers of the crowd on the South Hadley side indicated that the water had commenced to flow over upon that side, and in less than ten minutes it was flowing over the whole length of the dam. At 11 o'clock the water, having acquired a full head, fell in one unbroken sheet, and by the light of fires built upon either shore presented a beautiful spectacle." The next day the village was crowded by people from far and near to see the famous dam.

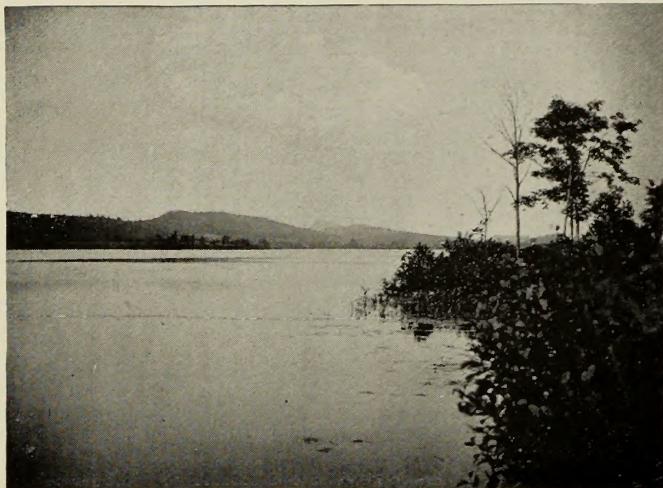


RAPIDS, BELOW THE DAM.

After the spring freshet of 1868, bad leaks discovered in the dam led to investigations which were somewhat perilous to undertake. It was found that the force of heavy logs and huge ice cakes brought down by the floods had worn away the front timbers, to the length of twenty feet in some instances, and taken out large pieces of the rock foundation, some of them weighing twenty tons, leaving great holes in the front of the dam.

To check this wearing action it was decided to strengthen the dam by building a front extension, similar in form to the original structure, in such a way that the dam should have a sloping front, giving the dam the form of a roof and making it capable to stand any pressure that might be put upon it.

In 1884 the Holyoke Water Power Company determined to put the dam in better shape than ever before. A plan of repairs was devised by Mr. Clemens Herschel, the hydraulic engineer of the Holyoke Water Power Company, conspicuous for originality and for the most thorough protection of the dam against leaks, nothing of the kind having ever been attempted before. Mr. Herschel's plan was to overhaul the dam in 100-feet sections, keeping the water back with coffers, rip off the covering twenty feet



SCENE ON THE RIVER.

wide from the crest, and puddle gravel into all the spaces between the timbers, having first made a water tight plank sheet piling, and puddling the gravel on both sides of the same. By this plan Mr. Herschel succeeded in preserving one of the best dams in the world for many years to come.

## THE TOWN OF HOLYOKE.

THE evolution from an agricultural interest to industrial was rapid and is not exceeded by any city in the East. Before the dam was completed people began to appreciate the situation, though few realized the possibilities before them, or the wonderful effect of the magnificent water-power soon to be developed. As the work progressed and the community began to have greater faith in the success of the dam, energetic talking was done about having the section which is now Holyoke set off from West Springfield. Up to this time it had been known as "Hampden City," "Ireland Depot" and "New City," but the promising prospects warranted the people in desiring an individual existence. December 24, 1849, a meeting was held in the village to consider the subject and it was decided to ask the next legislature to divide the town and call this division Hampden. March 14, 1850, the legislature incorporated the town and called it "Holyoke," in honor of the mountain of the same name a few miles up the river which had been named in honor of Elizur Holyoke, one of the early and prominent settlers of the Connecticut Valley. A notable man was this Holyoke. He was of a committee selected to explore the country and discover the section then under the name of Springfield which extended to Northampton and Hadley. Mary Pynchon, the tradition of whose loveliness and grace gives a flavor of romance to those early days, married Holyoke in 1640, and is referred to in Dr. J. G. Holland's melodious verses on the naming of Mt. Holyoke, or the "Mountain Christening." The legend runs:

"On a beautiful morning in June, they say,  
Two hundred and twenty years ago,"

Captain Holyoke and Captain Thomas, with a sturdy following, started out to survey the country. A journey of this sort was part of every day life, and was undertaken with the enthusiasm which characterized the pioneer days, and the energetic men whose deeds gave the flavor of daring to those days.

"Holyoke, the gentle and daring, stood  
On the eastern bank, with his trusty four,  
And Rowland Thomas, the gallant and good,  
Headed the band on the other shore.

"The women were weeping to bid them good-bye,  
And sweet Mary Pynchon was there (I guess),  
With a sigh in her throat, and a tear in her eye,  
As Holyoke marched into the wilderness."



TOWN SEAL.

After the description of the journey up the valley and the night camp, where

“The great falls roared in their ears all night,  
And the sturgeon splashed and the wild-cat screamed,  
And they did not wake till the morning light,  
Red through the willowy branches streamed.”

The christening of the mountain follows :

“The morning dawned on the double group,  
Facing each other on opposite shores,  
Where years ago with a mighty swoop,  
The waters parted the mountain doors.

“Let us christen the mountain,” said Holyoke, in glee.  
“Let us christen the mountain,” said Thomas again,  
“This mountain for you and that mountain for me.”  
And their trusty fellows responded, ‘Amen.’

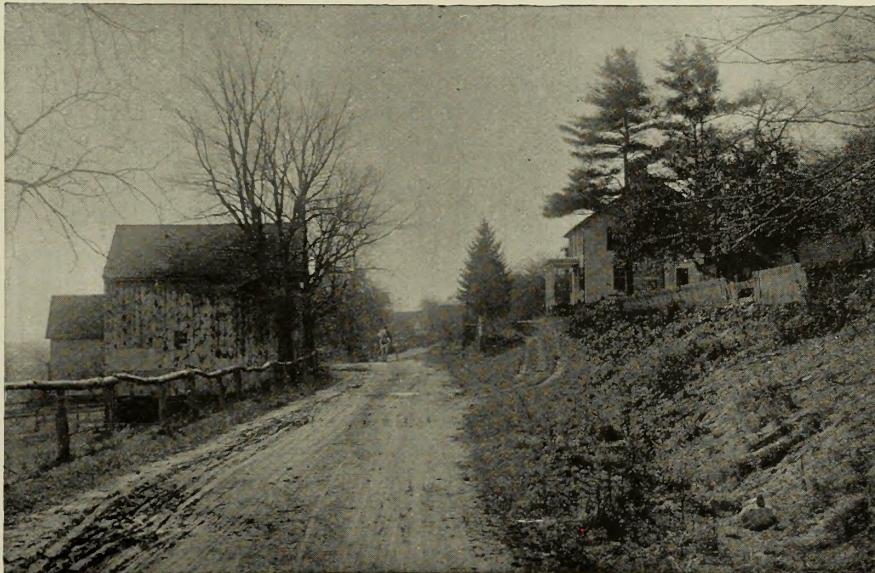
“Then Holyoke buried his hand in the stream  
And tossed the pure spray toward the mountain’s brow,  
And said, while it shone in the sun’s fierce beams:  
‘Fair mountain, thou art Mt. Holyoke now.’”

During the building of the dam and the canals, contractors for the Hadley Falls Co. were making a reservoir on the hill, 1200 feet distant from the river and 67 feet above the top of the dam, and capable of holding about 3,000,000 gallons of water. In the construction of this reservoir 500 men were at one time employed. The walls were made 15 feet high and 40 feet thick. Water from the river was forced into the reservoir through a 13-inch pipe by two pumps located above the dam. The first water was pumped into it on October 19, 1849, and the whole work pertaining to it was completed in the following November. Pipes connecting with the water in this reservoir were laid through the town, which received its water from this source until 1872, when the growth of the town made a new supply requisite.

The system of canals as first constructed differed materially from the present system. There was an upper level canal taking water from the bulkhead at the dam and extending nearly south for about half a mile. It was 140 feet wide at the upper end and gradually narrowed at the lower end to a width of 80 feet, and was from 15 to 20 feet deep, with substantial walls nine feet thick at the base. Parallel to this canal was a raceway canal on a lower level 400 feet distant from the upper canal. Between the canal and the raceway were many passages for water which was sufficient in each instance to turn a powerful water wheel. The raceway received the water from these passages and conveyed it back toward the dam, where it was discharged into a second canal, leading in a southerly direction, from

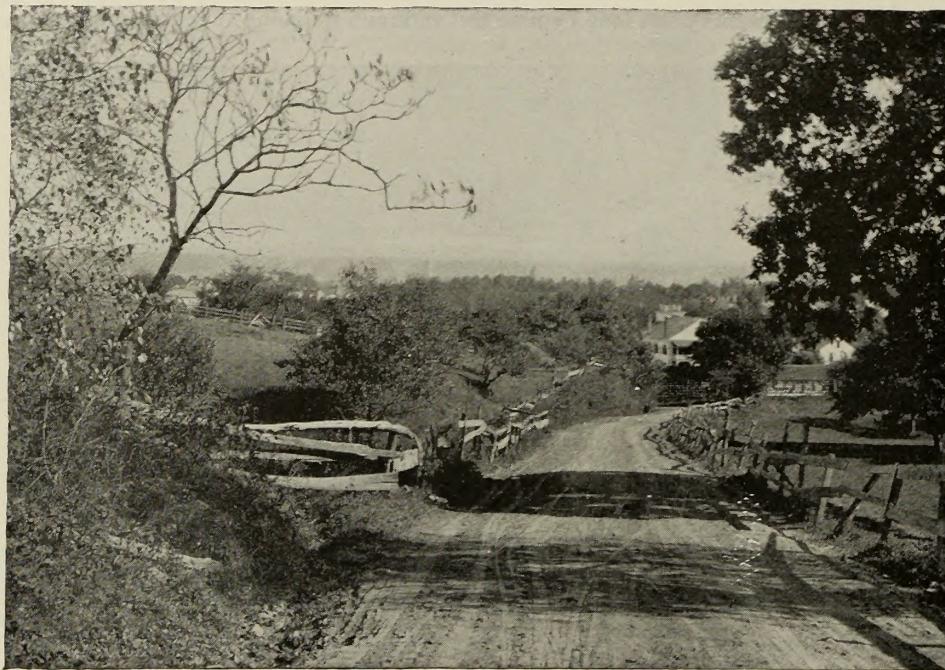
which the water was distributed to mills on the lower side and then discharged into the river. Locks for the passage of boats connected all these canals with the river. The survey of these canals began on July 8, 1847.

The present system of canals is laid out on a grand scale, commensurate with the volume of water to be distributed. Twelve huge gates, each 15 feet long by nine feet wide and weighing more than four tons, and two others of half that width and 11 feet in length, all operated by a water-wheel in the abutment which actuates the powerful gate machinery, admit the water to the upper level canal. This main artery of the system, starting with a width of 140 feet, and a water depth of 22 feet, extends eastward past the great waste-weir about a thousand feet and then sweeps southward in a right line for a distance of more than one mile, to supply the upper tier of mills, the width gradually lessening at the rate of one foot in every hundred. To trace the still longer course of the second level canal, we begin at its southerly end and follow it northerly for a mile and more, parallel with the first described canal, and 400 feet easterly from it, this portion serving as a raceway for the upper level, and also as a canal for the supply of mills below; and thence we follow it easterly and southerly for half a mile more, at a distance of about 400 feet from the river, this marginal portion of the second level affording mill-sites along its whole length, from which the water used passes



THE ELY HOMESTEAD, INGLESIDE.

directly into the river. For 2,000 feet this canal has a width of 140 feet, and thence the sides gradually converge, to a width of 100 feet, which is continued to either end, the average depth of water being 10 feet. These two canals,



EASTHAMPTON ROAD NORTH OF CRAFTS' TAVERN.

extending in broad, parallel water-courses through the central portion of the city, and spanned by iron bridges from any one of which the eye takes in the whole long stretch of water, make a unique and pleasant feature of the place.

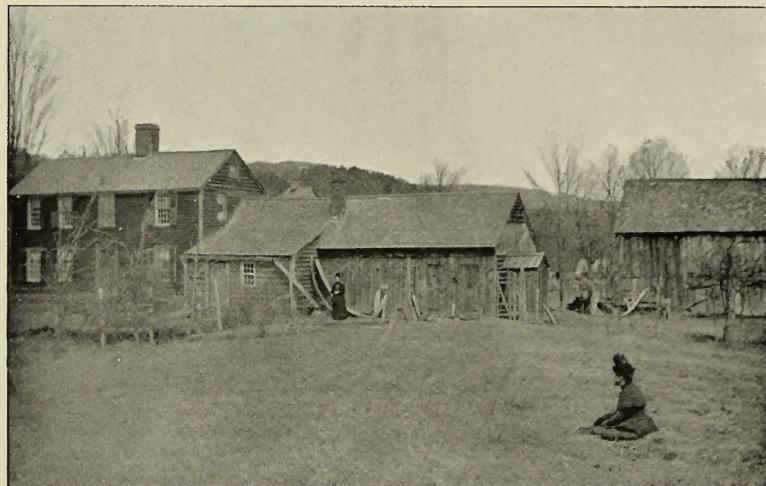
The third level canal, 100 feet wide and 10 feet deep, is also a marginal canal, with mill sites along its entire length, and, beginning at the southerly end of the second level, extends easterly and northerly three-quarters of a mile. The mills on the upper level have a head and fall of 20 feet, and the difference between the second and third levels is 12 feet, while that between the marginal canals and the river varies from 23 to 28 feet. The upper canal throughout its entire length and large portions of the others are walled with substantial stone work to the height of three feet above the water level. Each furnishes an ample head of water for all practical purposes, and provision is made for supplying the lower levels from the upper as required. The keepers are carefully trained and vigilant men who have charge of the gates at all hours, and the water level is not permitted to vary, a consideration of most importance to mill owners, and which affects the prosperity of the city largely. The water distributed through these arteries is equal to 450 mill powers, or 30,000 water power gross, and will doubtless be sufficient for all purposes for many years to come, though it may be indefinitely increased in the future.

The great prosperity of the new town had a disastrous effect on that division of the old turnpike road, and the



ON INGLESIDE ROADWAY.

houses clustered about it, known as the Baptist Village. The "boom" of Holyoke attracted people from what was then quite a business and social centre. It had two stores, a tavern, a sash and blind manufactory, a shoe-maker, two doctors, a wheelwright, a blacksmith, a painter, tailor and two churches. The Baptist Church alone remains, and until the present arrangements were made for the immersion of converts, the faithful gathered on the river bank down below the Day place, and when that became too frequented, they went out to Ashley Ponds. It was during Rev. Mr. Evans' pastorate that an effort was made to utilize the small brook which crosses the "street" at Ball's corner, for religious purposes. A dam was constructed across the depression in the lot, corner of Beech and Northampton streets, and the devotees worked hard to get a fair sized pond. But the construction proved as faulty as that of the first dam over the river, and after one immersion this place was given up. The line of the hymn used on such occasions about the "clear stream" was not fitly illustrated by the facts of the case or by the color of the water when the dam was in its ineffectual operation.



THE FARNUM PLACE.

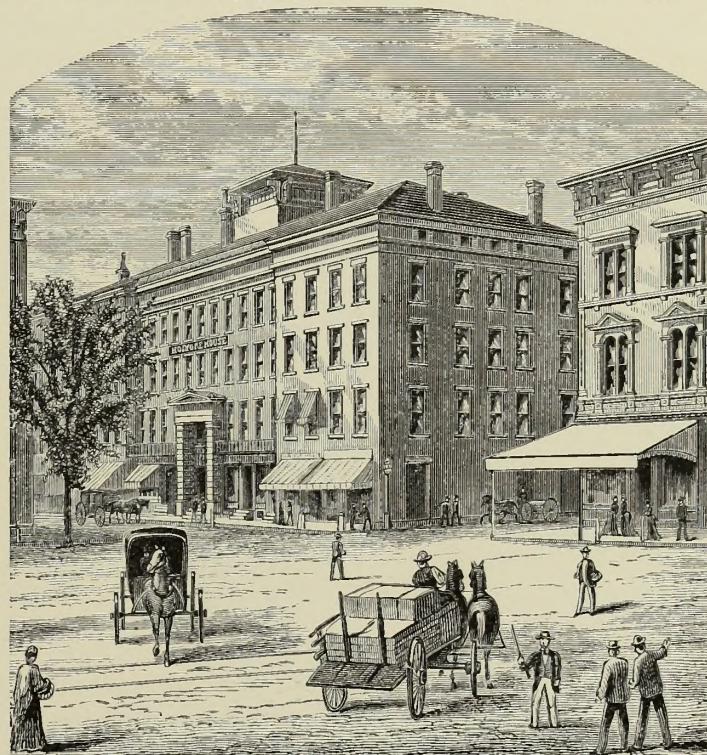
Though the "Baptist Village" from this time lost prestige as an active centre, it acquired a reputation for peace and quiet until now it is a most delightful suburb of a thriving city.

In the spring of 1850, a census taken showed a population of 3,245, half of that number being workmen. A factory had been built and another was in process of erection. The Hadley Falls Co. had erected tenement houses, the streets were being graded and gotten into shape by gangs of men with teams, many substantial houses and stores

were being built by private individuals. Business and professional men were coming in, and as early as the summer of 1850, there were in the town thirteen persons and corporations, each paying taxes on over \$10,000. In the fall of that year the Holyoke House was opened to the public with great eclat and has maintained its lead ever since.

March 30 of the same year, the first water wheel, run by water from the great dam, was set in motion, and on April 23, the first work was done in factory No. 1 of the Hadley Falls Co. This company was well equipped, having a blacksmith's shop, a machine shop and an office, beside the mill that had been built, and a fire engine for the service of the town had been bought by the same company. The organization of the Lyman Mills was under discussion, fifty-nine lots of land had been sold by the company, individual enterprise was on the alert. In 1851, the Hadley Falls Co. had two factories, each containing 18,000 spindles, machine, blacksmith and pattern shops, a foundry, offices and several boarding blocks. Gas works were completed by the company in September, 1852, and gas mains were laid throughout the village.

The Farnum place on Northampton street is one of the old homes which survived the changes which followed the building of the dam, and is still occupied by the daughter of the house, Miss Lydia Farnum. The selling of part of the original farm for building purposes has necessitated the removal of the old



THE OLD HOLYOKE HOUSE.

house further back from Northampton street. "Wayside Home" was not one of the oldest houses, but was always one of the pleasantest. It was occupied by the late Mrs. Elizabeth Newkirk, and here this genuine home-maker contributed to the enjoyment of many people during her active life. The agents and officers of the mills found a home in this hospitable house and forgot that they were "only boarders" while in the home of this truly good woman, who in a beautiful and complete sense "did what she could" with cheerfulness and courage. Many who have gone out

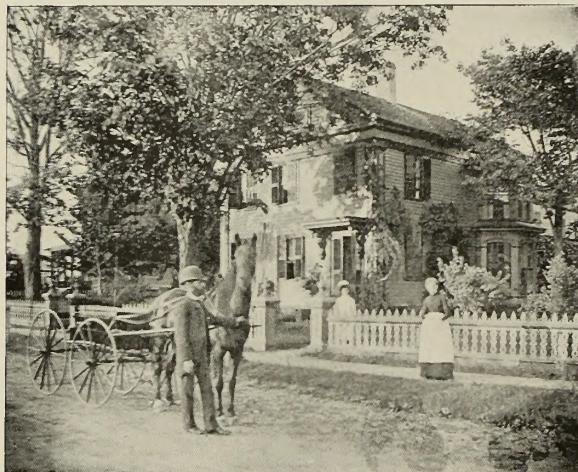
from Holyoke remember their stay in Wayside Home as among the pleasantest events of their lives.

But the hard times culminating in the panic of 1857 drew on and affected the new town. Some work was stopped and men were idle in the streets. The Hadley Falls Co., which had bought the property of the Hadley Falls Machine Co. and the Hadley Falls Thread Co., had been free in the expenditure of money, the great loss of the first dam began to be felt, and with the financial stress, it became apparent that the company must fail.

In May, 1858, the Supreme Court placed its affairs in the hands of a trustee on petition of its creditors, and on February 10, 1859, the property of the company was sold at public auction for \$325,000 to Alfred Smith, of Hartford, who bought for himself and some associates, who were soon incorporated as the Holyoke Water Power Company, of which E. S. Waters is treasurer. This company, with plenty of capital for the purpose, made many improvements, lengthened

the canals, sold land and leased mill powers to such extent that the little town soon budded into a large manufacturing village and, in less than forty years, blossomed into a busy city of more than 35,000 people.

During the first five years after its incorporation as a town, Holyoke's prosperity suffered no check. The population was 4,631, a gain of 1,386 in those first years. In the town were three cotton mills employing 458 men and 1,035 women. During one year those mills used 2,000,000 pounds of cotton and their product was 13,000,000 yards of



"WAYSIDE HOME."

cloth, the gross value of which was \$1,161,178. The beginning of Holyoke's greatest industry—paper making—was in 1853, when the Parsons Paper Co. organized with a nominal capital of \$60,000. They manufactured fine writing paper. So rapid was the prosperity of that company, that, in 1856, a second mill was built and the business doubled. In 1857, the Holyoke Paper Co. was organized, capital, \$300,000; they also made fine writing paper. The Lyman Mills started the cotton manufacturing industry in 1854, capital, \$1,470,000. The G. W. Prentiss Wire Works were established in 1857. The product was fine wire. A glance at the figures of the census will show the wonderful growth of the town. Within what are now the city limits, in 1845 there were 14 houses. The people in the town in 1850 numbered 3,245; in 1855, 4,639; in 1860, 4,997; in 1865, 5,648; in 1870, 10,733; in 1875, 16,260; in 1880, 21,915; in 1885, 27,895; and the census of 1890 gives 35,674. A conservative estimate places the population at this date at 40,000.

When the first rush for the new city commenced, a disturbing element made itself felt. The days were not all quiet, or the nights all peace, unruly spirits were here, and Sunday was their special holiday. They swarmed into the streets and made their presence apparent. The citizens protected themselves against these inroads on their quiet lives, and were not averse to bearing a hand in subjugating their disturbers. The business section was on Maple street, almost exclusively, and the "Patch" was approaching the height of its glory, its very palmiest days.

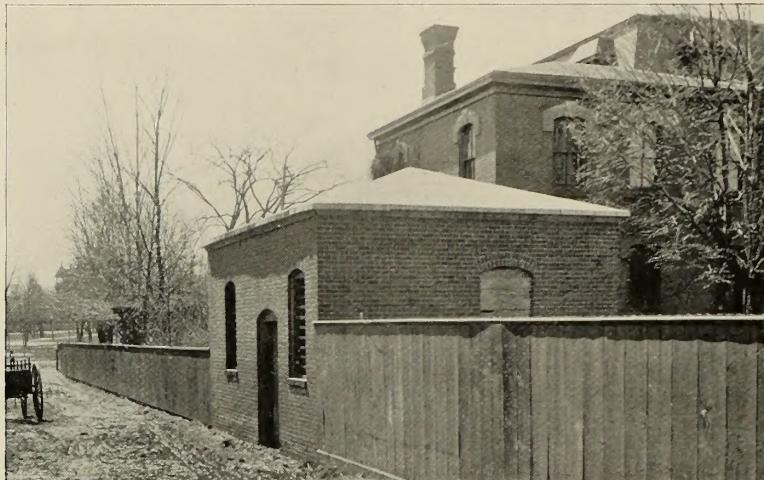
Gallaudet's hall was the scene of the early administration of justice, and the small wooden building, now on John street, was the police court room. It stood just back of the old Second Congregational Church. The brick building where the tools now used in caring for Hampden Park are kept, was the "lock-up," and a sturdy structure it proved itself to be. The gun-powder used for



OLD POLICE COURT ROOM.

blasting was stored here after it ceased to confine the guilty and became a storage house for the Park Commissioners, and July 10, 1880, an explosion occurred which killed young Sullivan and injured a lad named Long, both of whom were in or near the house at the time. Long was pinned beneath a fallen timber and was rescued from his dangerous

position by E. P. Ford. Late years the old lock-up has enjoyed retired life in the alley back of Maple street, and not every one knows its history.



OLD LOCK-UP.

There was great rivalry between the two engines. The Holyoke No. 1, Button machine, was located in a "ten-footer" on the west side of High street, between Lyman and Hampden streets, and Mechanic No. 2 was stationed in the Mt. Tom hose house on "the Flat." The Second Congregational Church spire, which stood where the Marble Block stands, opposite City Hall, was the testing place and the competitive trials for supremacy were many, enthusiastic and indecisive. The Mt. Tom Hose Co. was organized early in the history of the town. In 1857 and '58, W. B. C. Pearson was chief engineer, if memory serves, and he was succeeded by Jones S. Davis, Wm. H. Dickinson,

formerly landlord of Samoset House and better known as "Bill Dick," L. P. Bosworth, W. A. Judd, R. P. Crafts, R. Pattee, O. S. Tuttle, B. F. Mullen, John D. Hardy, E. P. Ford, Barney Bigelow and Chief Lynch. Isaac Osgood, D. E. Kingsbury, T. W. Ordway, C. H. Heywood, and W. S. Loomis were clerks of the department during many years.

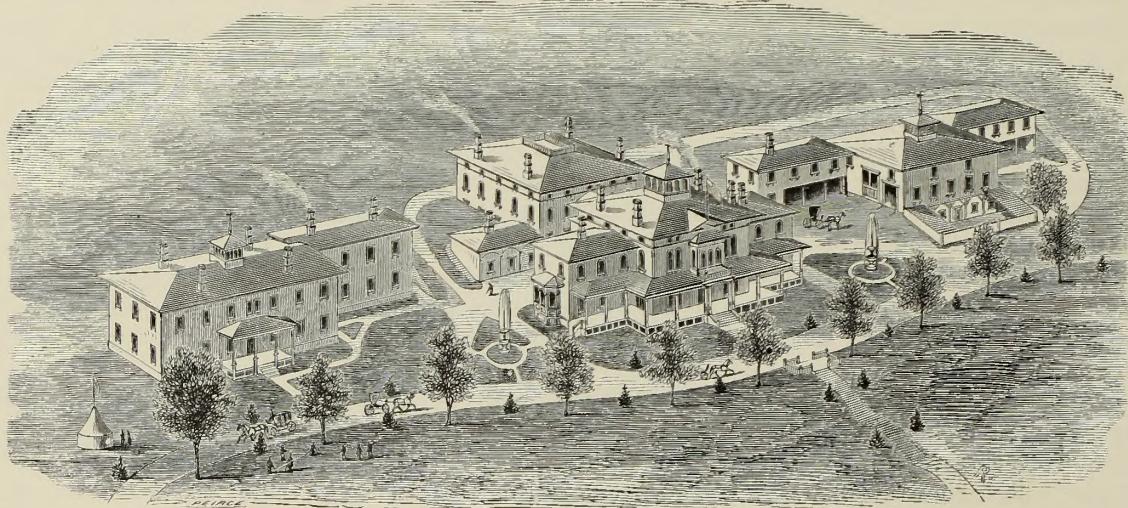
December 1st, 1857, the following named persons were approved by the Board of Engineers as firemen: Rufus Mosher, E. D. Shelley, Wallace Warner, Dominick Crosson, Homer M. Crafts, S. C. Couch, R. G. Marsh, John H. Clifford, John R. Baker, V. W. Dowd, J. C. Morrison, E. W. Loomis, Benj. Roberts and O. A. Henry; January 1st, 1858, Mowry Cook (now of Chicopee), Isaac Prouty, John Prouty, H. K. Bean (killed at Fair Oaks), John Doyle, A. O. Kenney; in February, 1858, Robert Mitchell, B. F. Makinster, E. Whitaker, Lester Newell, C. H. Roby, T. C. Page, Thos. H. Kelt, John C. Smith, J. A. Cleveland. Ten of the above are now alive, and six reside in Holyoke.

Among the veterans are also: N. W. Quint, M. W. Prentiss, R. T. Prentiss, L. N. Williston, Samuel Snell, C. A. Corser, H. B. Ingraham, G. C. Marsh, John Cleary, T. W. Doyle, W. H. Blake, C. H. Knapp, I. N. Berry, Horace C. Walters, Wm. Bradley, Aaron Baldwin, C. H. Flanders, J. N. Perkins, Robt. Voss, Ernst Kreh, Fred. Kreimendahl, Thos. Buswell, A. J. Ridout, C. H. Richards, J. S. Webber, W. C. Newell, John Merrick, H. J. Sawtelle, W. S. Perkins, E. W. Wellington, O. B. Pier, F. Ebell. Among the names of the assistant engineers are Amos Russell, B. F. Perkins, Richard Pattee, S. B. Fairbanks, J. S. Webber, Milo Chamberlin, S. Snell, W. J. Summer, E. W. Loomis, J. M. Dunningham, J. D. Hardy, J. R. Donahue and J. W. Davis.

Firemen's musters were frequently attended in those days and many prizes were won by the Holyoke companies. The most important fire in the early days was the burning of the "Exchange building" and Hutchins' building on High street in 1870. An incident of this fire was that one of the assistant engineers slept soundly through the noise and racket in a front room opposite the burning buildings. The purchase and location of an engine at South Holyoke caused an upheaval of the body politic known as the "First Fire District," and bitter and rancorous were the speeches made, but the heat soon cooled and South Holyoke had its first fire engine. The burning of the Church of the Precious Blood, at South Holyoke, was an important event in fire annals, destroying nearly a hundred lives and the tinder-box of a wooden church. It was at this fire that Jack Lynch displayed the stuff he was made of, and the courageous deeds of that night did much toward making him chief engineer, an office he has so ably filled for many years. But one engine house is in its former position, that in Ward one. The Hook and Ladder Company was the dude company of those years. The members sometimes appeared at the annual parades

with "stove-pipe hats" (without dampers), white gloves and canes. Prominent among them were L. M. Tuttle, R. B. Johnson, A. Higgingbottom, A. L. Shumway, C. H. Heywood, Philander Moore and E. P. Ford.

The year 1868 saw the completion of the Summer Hotel at Ingleside, which was projected and carried on to success by Jones S. Davis. On the Fourth of July, the building was opened with a grand celebration, for Mr. Davis



INGLESIDE HOTEL.

knew just how to do it. Judge W. B. C. Pearsons read the Declaration of Independence, Rev. J. L. R. Trask gave the address and there were recitations and music. One poem was written for the occasion by Rev. Dr. Peet, then rector of the St. Paul's Church. The music was rendered by Messrs. T. B. Flanders, Pearsons and Newton, assisted by Misses Hooker, Davis, Wards, Prentiss, Ely and others. The hotel was burned July 25, 1875.

## THE CITY OF HOLYOKE.

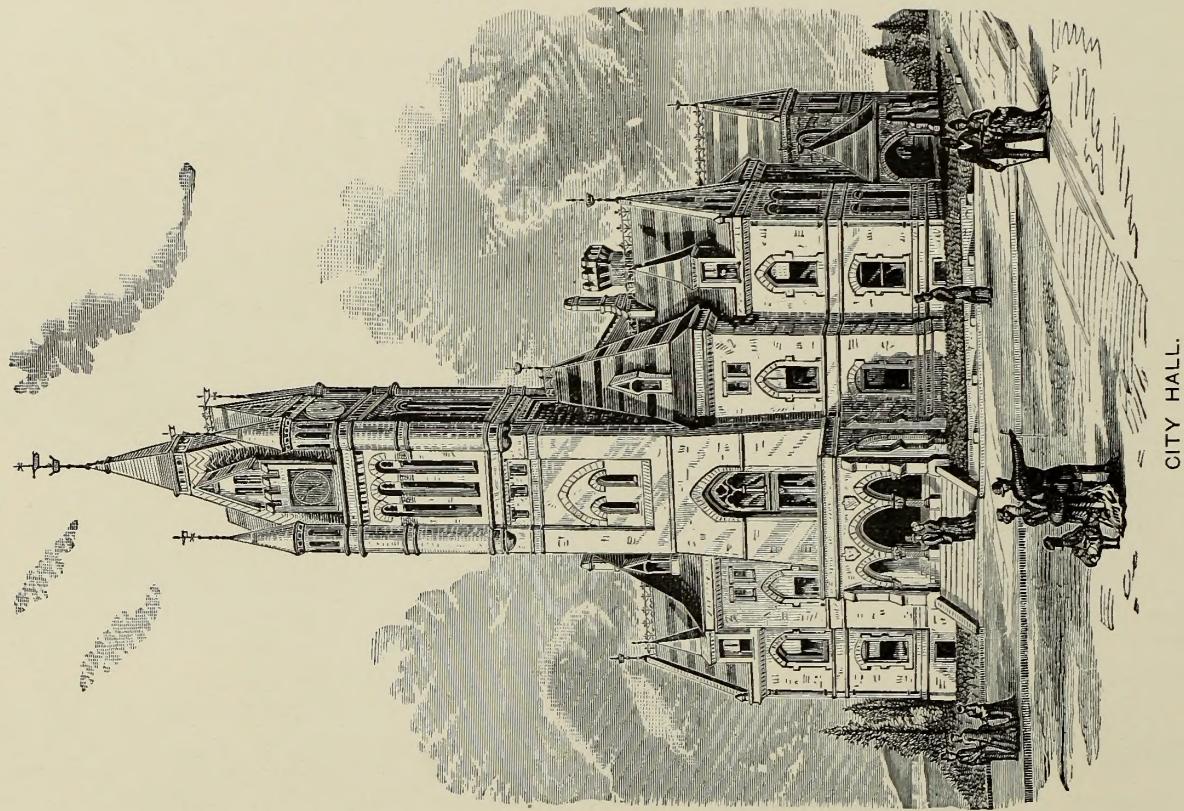
THE act to establish the city of Holyoke passed the House of Representatives March 28, 1873, the Senate April 4, 1873, and was signed by the Governor, W. B. Washburn, April 7. The first city government was organized in January, 1874, and the first officers of the city were: Mayor, W. B. C. Persons; City Clerk, Edwin A. Ramsey; Clerk of Council, C. W. Rider; Messenger, John H. Clifford; Treasurer, Charles W. Ranlet; Superintendent of Streets, Daniel O'Connell; Engineer, Thomas W. Mann; Solicitor, Edward W. Chapin; Physician, Charles O. Carpenter; Assessors, Amos Henderson, James E. Delaney, John E. Chase; Collector, Amos Andrew; Overseers of the Poor, the Mayor, President of Council, W. A. Judd, J. F. Sullivan, Robert Huebler; Mayor, chairman; Sullivan, secretary; Judd, Almoner. Water Commissioners, J. P. Buckland, Dennis Higgins, J. G. Smith; Chief-of-police, William G. Ham; Police Court, Joseph P. Buckland, standing justice, W. B. C. Persons and Porter Underwood, special judges. Judge Persons was re-elected Mayor until 1877, when R. P. Crafts took the municipal government in hand. He was succeeded by Hon. William Whiting, ex-Congressman from the Eleventh District. The following Mayors have presided over the city government: R. P. Crafts, William Ruddy, F. P. Goodall, James E. Delaney, Dr. James J. O'Connor, J. F. Sullivan, M. J. Griffin, the present postmaster, Dennie L. Farr, Marciene H. Whitcomb and Henry A. Chase, who is the present Mayor.

The administration of municipal affairs is vested in a Mayor, Board of Aldermen, and Common Council. Election is held on the first Tuesday in December of each year, and the government is formally organized on the first Monday of the following January. The Board of Aldermen is composed of seven members, one from each ward, and the Common Council of three from each ward. The following are the present officers:

Hon. Henry A. Chase was born at Nashua, New Hampshire, and came to Holyoke in 1848. Since 1861 he has been engaged in the lumber business, and is located at 210 Main street. Mr. Chase is a graduate of the Holyoke High School, and an unusually well informed and progressive citizen. Besides his large business connection he has been prominent in political life, having served as Alderman for two terms, and as County Commissioner six years. At the city election, December 4th, he was elected Mayor for the year commencing January 1, 1895, and it is safe to



CITY SEAL.



CITY HALL.

say that the duties of that difficult position will be well performed, and that the citizens will have reason to be thankful, at close of the year, that they entrusted the guidance of the city to such able hands. Mayor Chase is always interested in public matters and the general welfare, and is secretary and treasurer of the Holyoke Public Library, and president of the Forestdale Cemetery Association.

Pierre Bonvouloir was born at Sainte Brigitte in the year 1854. He began business in this city in 1875, being located at 103 High street, where he has a full and complete line of groceries and provisions, and does a flourishing business. He has been honored by his fellow citizens by election to the City Council, to the School Committee, and was City Treasurer for three years, and acquitted himself in these various positions with equal honor to himself and his constituents.

Mr. Bonvouloir is a member of the Societe St. Jean Baptiste, Union Canadienne, Le Chasseurs Club, Knights of Columbus, and is secretary and treasurer of the City Co-operative Bank, and is active in the social and business life of the city, always manifesting interest in whatever affects the welfare of Holyoke.

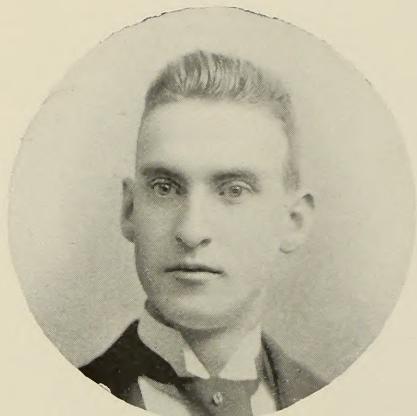
Edward A. Kane was born in Ware, Mass., in the year 1870, but came to Holyoke early in life and attended our public schools, being a graduate of the High School. Mr. Kane has always been prominent in public and political matters, taking a live interest in the welfare of the city. December 4, 1894, he was the popular candidate for City Clerk, and was elected by a large majority. His administration of the office is bound to be popular, as he brings to it the necessary experience and a comprehension of what is demanded. Mr. Kane is a member of St. Jerome's T. A. B. Society, Park



PIERRE BONVOULOIR.



HENRY A. CHASE.



EDWARD A. KANE.

Lyceum and Court Paper City, A. O. F., and is active in the exercise of society and general social duties.

Daniel W. Kenney, reporter of the Holyoke Transcript, was born in Waterford, Ireland, in 1858, and graduated from the Mount Sion Christian Brothers School at that place. He has been at his present business in this city since 1886, and outside of his excellent record in his chosen profession, has done much in public life, being prominent in Democratic politics, and now serving his fellow citizens as City Auditor. In 1888 he was clerk of several committees; clerk of Council 1889, 1894, 1895; probation officer 1889, 1890; and last fall received 1,100 votes in the Democratic caucuses for City Clerk, being a candidate in opposition to the present incumbent, E. A. Kane. Besides his official and political prominence, Mr. Kenney is a member of several social and fraternal societies, among which are the A. O. U. W., being Master Workman of Mt. Holyoke Lodge, and Knights of Columbus, in which he is last Past Grand Knight in

Holyoke Council. His characteristics are unselfish interest in whatever he undertakes and thorough honesty in every line of activity.

Christopher T. Callahan, attorney at law, was born in Boston, Mass., February 18, 1868. His education was completed by a course at the Unionville, Conn., High School. In 1889 he was admitted to practice law at the Hampden County Bar, and the following year opened an office at 206 High street, where he has an extensive practice. In 1889 he was clerk on several committees, and was City Solicitor in 1891 and in 1895. In 1889 he was the candidate of his party for Representative from the 3d Hampden district, but the district being Republican he was defeated. Mr. Callahan has a large social connection, and is a member of the Knights of Columbus, and Court Paper City, A. O. F.

The Fire Commission of Holyoke, which has done good and effective work, was first appointed by Mayor Griffin in 1891, and consisted of seven members. It was soon



DANIEL W. KENNEY.

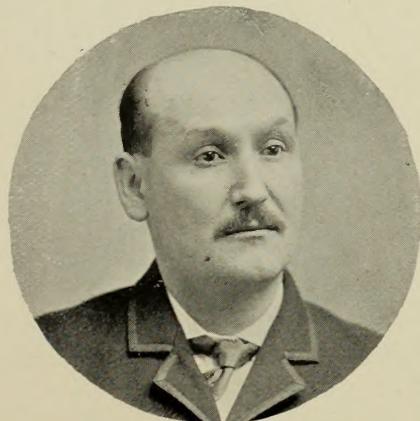
demonstrated that it was too large for the purpose, and being unwieldy, more effective and quicker work could be done by a smaller number. Mayor Farr, 1892, appointed a commission of three, which has proved adequate and satisfactory. The work of the commission is to regulate the expenditure of money and to assist in maintaining the discipline of the fire department. The influence has been excellent in regulating various affairs of the department, in providing better equipment and educating the public up to the needs of that branch of the municipal service, of which Holyoke is justly proud. The immunity from serious fires which this city enjoys is the envy of other and even much larger cities. The present members of the commission are :

Charles L. Newcomb, chairman of the board, is well and favorably known as superintendent of the Deane Steam Pump Company. His knowledge of

hydraulics and apparatus pertaining to the distribution of water and steam makes him a very valuable man on the board. He was a member of the old commission. He has been a resident of the city since 1881, and has held the position of superintendent of the Deane concern since he came to Holyoke. He has been elected to the Common Council three years, and served one year on the Board of Aldermen. He declined a re-election. He was born in Willington, Conn., and attended the public school there, graduating from the Worcester Polytechnic Institute. He has always been engaged in the study of hydraulics. Mr. Newcomb can trace his ancestry back to the landing of the Pilgrims, and is a direct descendant of Gov. Bradford, the first Governor of

Massachusetts. He is prominent in Masonic circles and is vice-president of the Holyoke Co-operative Bank.

Val Moquin has resided in Holyoke since 1868, and in this twenty-five years' sojourn among us he has been



VAL MOQUIN.



CHARLES L. NEWCOMB.

actively engaged in business, in which he has been very successful. He has identified himself with the progress of the city in many ways. He early saw the future greatness of Holyoke, and by judicious investments has become one of

our largest real estate owners. In French social circles he is prominent and influential, and is the best known man of our French-speaking population. He has given his aid to some of our public institutions, and he is a director in the French Co-operative Bank, and also in the People's and Holyoke Savings Banks. He has always been a member of the St. Jean Baptiste Society since he came to Holyoke, and has held many offices in that organization. He received an appointment from Mayor Griffin upon the old Fire Commission, and after the abolishment of that commission by the Common Council, he was asked by Mayor Farr as a special favor to serve on the new commission, to which he assented only upon condition that he be assigned a short term.

Dennis J. Landers came up from the South twenty-nine years ago and settled in this city, working first in the mills. He learned the trade of brick mason with the late Lewis Bosworth.

When Mr. Bosworth died Mr. Landers bought out the business, taking his brother as partner, and when his brother died Mr. Landers took the entire business and has since carried it on successfully. He has served the city as a member of the fire department and as Alderman, and has been director on the Westfield road. He was appointed to the Fire Commission this year (1895) by Mayor H. A. Chase and attends to its duties faithfully.

John Hildreth, who received the appointment of secretary of the Fire Commission, has a record to be proud



DENNIS J. LANDERS.



JOHN HILDRETH.

of. He was a member of the old board, and was called to his present position by a unanimous vote of the three members of the board. Upon him devolves the task of keeping the records of all the transactions of the board. He is the only salaried officer. He was born at Bradford, England, in 1851, was educated in the schools of that city, came to Holyoke in 1875, and for ten years was superintendent of the finishing department of the Farr Alpaca Company. He served two years as Alderman from the Seventh Ward, and he created such an impression by his sincere and disinterested labors that he became known as "Honest John" Hildreth. He served two terms in the General Court of Massachusetts. His insight into the Commonwealth laws while a member of the Legislature led to his preparing himself by a thorough course of study for the law, and he was admitted to the bar a few years ago. In church matters he is very prominent. He was on the Building Committee of the Y. M. C. A., and was very instrumental in raising funds for the fine structure erected by the Association. He was also secretary of our Board of Trade.

The fire department is complete in every respect, and consists of a chief, John T. Lynch, five assistant engineers, superintendent of fire alarm, fourteen drivers, five engineers of steamers, five stokers, one tillerman, three hook and ladder permanent men, one hundred and fifty-two call men and twenty substitutes. The above are distributed into ten companies, fully equipped, viz.: three hose, four steamers, and three hook and ladder companies.

Ashley and Wright Ponds, situated within the corporation limits and but three miles and a half from the City Hall, are the chief sources of a water supply which is one of the best in New England. The works, completed in the summer of 1873, are constructed in the most thorough and substantial manner; the supply was still further increased in 1884 by the turning of several mountain brooks into the main pipe. In 1891 a new reservoir and dam was finished near the Whiting Street brook, at a cost of \$75,000 to \$100,000. The area of flowage is 115 acres and the water shed comprises 1,000 acres. The present board of Water Commissioners are as follows:

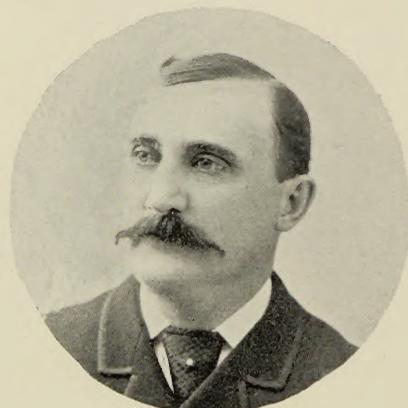
Charles D. Colson, book-keeper and paymaster of the Whitmore Manufacturing Co., was born at Lowell, Mass.,



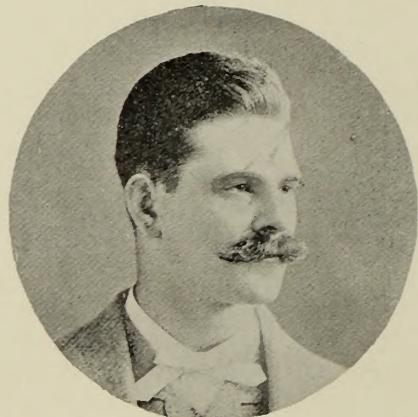
CHIEF LYNCH.

in the year 1846, and his early education in the schools of that city concluded with a course at the High School. He has been in the business life of Holyoke since 1875, and is a citizen well known in official circles, in business, and socially. For three years he served his fellow citizens as an Alderman, and for two years was a member of the Common Council, being president of this latter body one year of the time. He was appointed on the Board of Water Commissioners January, 1892. Mr. Colson is a member of Oberlin Lodge, and Encampment, I. O. O. F., of Lowell, Red Men, Royal Arcanum, and Knights of Honor, also is quartermaster of the Second Regiment, M. V. M.

James J. Curran is one among the enterprising citizens of Holyoke who received his education at the public



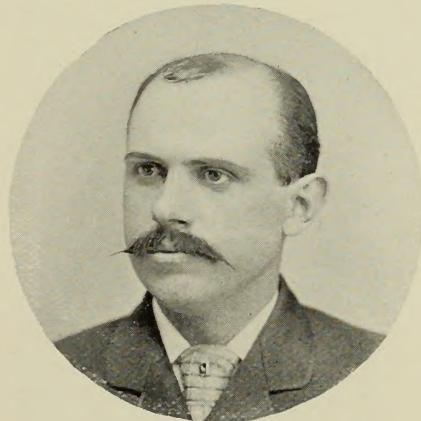
CHARLES D. COLSON.



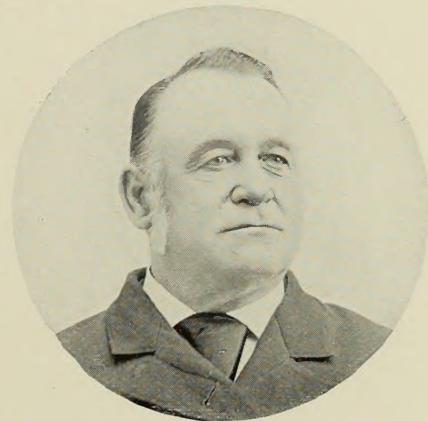
JAMES J. CURRAN.

schools, and has found time, aside from that devoted to his private business as a druggist at 466 Main street, to devote himself quite largely to the public service. He has been a member of the Board of Aldermen, is now serving his second term on the Board of Water Commissioners, of which body he is also treasurer, and was one of the Board of Fire Commissioners. Mr. Curran is an active, progressive citizen, and understands thoroughly the needs of the city and its inhabitants, and is at the same time successful in his business vocation, enjoying a first-class and reliable patronage in his drug stores on Main and Dwight streets.

Martin P. Conway was born in Ireland, November 20, 1858, but came to this country when about seven years of age. He secured his education in the public schools of Scranton, Penn., which was supplemented by a course in a business college. He has been a dealer in pianos, organs and general musical merchandise in this city, at 305 High street, for about thirteen years, and his business extends throughout Western Massachusetts. Mr. Conway is active in social as well as business life, and is a member of several societies. His abilities have been recognized by his fellow citizens in the line of public service, he having been an Alderman two terms, the last term being president of the Board. Also one of the Water Commissioners for three years past, and chairman two of the three years.



MARTIN P. CONWAY.



JOHN D. HARDY.

John D. Hardy was born at Greenfield, New Hampshire, in the year 1832. He began business in this city as a machinist and carpenter in 1861, but has been in the service of the city for many years, being now Superintendent of the Water Works, a position he has held for thirteen years, satisfactorily to all concerned. He was also Chief Engineer of the Fire Department for three years. Mr. Hardy is devoted to the duties which bring him in contact with citizens of every section and class in our cosmopolitan city, and except a short time spent in California, has lived here continuously, and was a member of the committee which transferred the town business over to the city of Holyoke.

The Holyoke police department is presided over by Marshal George H. Twaddle, whose office is in City Hall. The court-room is in the basement of the City Hall. William B. C. Persons is justice ; special justices, E. W. Chapin, H. L. Sherman ; clerk, Thomas J. Tierney. The Marshal is assisted by four special officers and Detective Mack.

George H. Twaddle, City Marshal, was born at Burke, New York, in the year 1852. Mr. Twaddle has been in the mercantile life of Holyoke since 1872, his occupation prior to that time being a printer. He was first appointed City Marshal in



CITY MARSHAL GEORGE H. TWADDLE.



ASSISTANT MARSHAL PATRICK HERBERT.

1894, and reappointed for 1895 by Mayor Chase, and fills the duties of his position in a manner most satisfactory to all our citizens. Mr. Twaddle has a large circle of friends and acquaintances, and is a member of the Pequot Club.

Patrick Herbert was born at St. Jerome, Canada, in the year 1843, and became a resident of this city in 1864, and has since remained, proving himself a substantial and valuable citizen. In 1880 he was appointed to the police

force as a patrolman, and his capabilities soon brought advancement, he being a Captain in 1884. His record and qualifications led to his election as Assistant Marshal in 1892, which office he now holds. Mr. Herbert is a member of the A. O. of Hibernians, the Knights of Pythias, Red Men, and Washington Club, and has a very long list of friends and acquaintances.

Francis H. Hastings, Captain of Police, is a native of Holyoke, being born here in 1849, and has always taken



CAPTAIN FRANCIS H. HASTINGS.



LIEUTENANT PATRICK H. SULLIVAN.

much interest in the varied interests and industries of the city. He first joined the police department in 1888, and was a patrolman from that time until 1894, when he was appointed Lieutenant, and this year was made Captain. Captain Hastings has an excellent record in the duties of his profession, and has hosts of friends, not only among those who appreciate him as an official, but in private life. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

Patrick E. Sullivan, Lieutenant of Police, was born in Pittsfield, Mass., in the year 1853, and was appointed to

his present position in January of this year, having previously served eleven years as a patrolman. Before joining the force, where his prompt discharge of duty and courteous treatment of all whom he meets have made him deservedly popular, Lieut. Sullivan was employed as overseer in the weave room of woolen mills. He has a large circle of friends and acquaintances, and is a member of the Ancient Order United Workmen and the Workmen's Benefit Association.

The schools of Holyoke are second to none in the Commonwealth. The sacrifices and unselfish efforts of the forefathers have been full of good results. The old Gamwell Academy, first in its location on Back street, next in its stately position on what is now the Merrick lawn on Northampton street, exercised an educational influence not to be lightly esteemed, and bridged over the gap between the "destrict" and public schools of the place. Its career under Mr. William Gamwell was notable, and it always bore a good, and often a high character. No modern sketch can present any idea of the persistent energy and intelligent efforts which sustained this and other schools and prepared the way for the present system. Following Mr. Gamwell, came Messrs. Gardner, Leavitt, Barton, T. W. Wadsworth, Kimball, Pratt, Joseph D. Long, son of the late Dr. Long, Oscar Ely, Rev. Chapin Carpenter, editor and an active pastor in Paris as well as this country, and Mr. Bissell. The old Seminary was finally sold, torn down and some of its boards now cover the sides of a building near Ewingville. This closes the first period in the history of Holyoke schools. In connection therewith it may be of interest to say that the building used as a boarding house and used for furnishing accommodations for the pupils of the Academy, is now standing and is owned by Miss Lydia Willard.

The Holyoke schools of to-day are what they should be, the culmination of what has gone before, having a superintendent actively engaged in bringing out new ideas, and by suggestion and helpfulness, developing the teachers as well as the pupils.

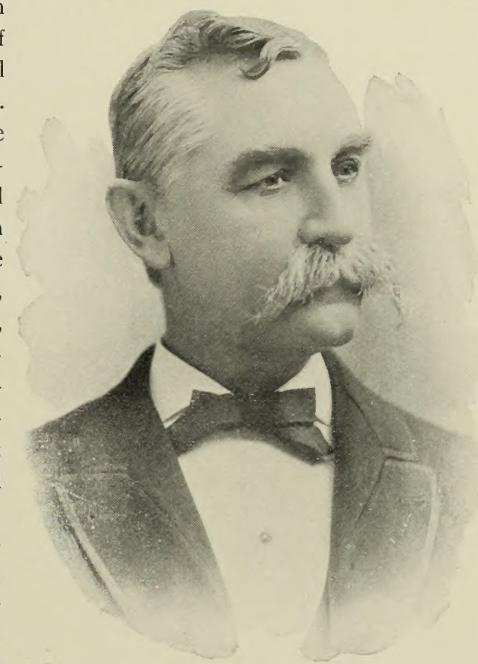
This city employed the first professional instructor in calisthenics (Professor Schmidt) in New England. The instructors in drawing, penmanship and music, have been the best. Miss Flora H. Lucas was the first special teacher in drawing and penmanship, and taught in both branches. Amos Andrews was the first grammar master in the city, and was at the head of the Appleton Street School. The late respected Judge Buckland, a fine teacher and educator, did much toward grading and organizing the schools. His ability in leadership gave him prominence here, as in other matters of importance to the city. The study of nature as a means to the study of language was early introduced by Superintendent E. L. Kirtland. First something to talk or write about was furnished by means of object lessons and

when the pupil became interested he grew proficient. This method, as far as known, was used earlier in Holyoke than elsewhere in this country, and it led to the establishment of museums for assistance in the study of nature work.

Music in the hands of a regular professional has been treated as a branch of what is educationally termed "expression," and is classed with the reading and elocution instruction and is based upon a careful drill in vocal elements and on production of good voice sounds by such calisthenics as are adapted for it. The usual practice of note-reading is held also, to bring out the sentiment properly.

Arithmetic has gone through many changing moods within these years, many new rules and practical methods have come into use. Geography has a prominent part in the educational course. A determined effort has been made to redeem it from the old method of memorization of innumerable details, and large facts are emphasized and impressed. The school buildings are: High School, Appleton street, South Chestnut street, Hamilton street, Park street, Sargeant street, Dwight street, Lyman street, Chestnut street, Nonotuck, South street, Ewingville, Ingleside, West Holyoke, West street, and Springdale schools. The personnel of the specialists includes, Mrs. I. H. Ferry, instructor in drawing; Professor Zuchtmann, music; Miss Essie McDonald, writing; Professor Eger, calisthenics; Miss Hurlburt, training school. Brief sketches of the superintendent and masters of the Grammer Schools follow:

Superintendent E. L. Kirtland was born in Westbrook, Connecticut, and at fourteen years of age left the school and spent four years in the dry goods business in Norwich, Connecticut. After that he fitted for college at Westbrook Academy, graduated at Yale in 1859, and then took charge of the Academy at Westbrook. Following this he took a year and a half course at the Yale Law School, then received appointment to a position in the United States pension office at Washington, D. C., as first assistant at the financial desk, and for four years, during the entire war period, enjoyed life at the capital and had advantages for going through the camps and

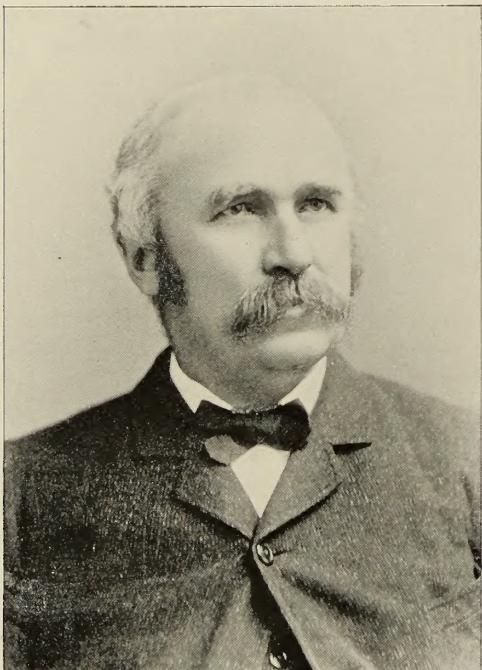


E. L. KIRTLAND.

becoming familiar with the routine of that life. Mr. Kirtland was in Ford's theatre at the time of the assassination of President Lincoln, and left the city in October, 1865; went to Philadelphia, Pa., to spend two years in mercantile life,

then went to Connecticut, in 1869, was a member of the Legislature, then came to Holyoke and entered the Holyoke Transcript as assistant to C. H. Lyman, and at the end of six months bought half interest and at the end of two years Mr. Lyman sold out to W. S. Loomis, and in 1875 Mr. Kirtland sold out to Mr. Loomis. He was elected to the Massachusetts Legislature in 1876, when George D. Robinson and John D. Long were first entering upon their afterward famous careers. The following autumn Mr. Kirtland went into the National Paper Co. with Henry Fairfield, and at the solicitation of William Skinner, then chairman of the city property, Mr. Kirtland accepted the superintendency of the Holyoke schools, and soon commenced upon the introduction of new ideas. While the studies, or rather the methods of pursuing them, have been suggested by Mr. Kirtland, he has found able and willing lieutenants to assist and carry on the work, which provides for the instruction of about 5,000 pupils at a cost of \$120,000 per annum.

H. B. Lawrence, the Appleton Street School, and more recently nature and language studies, have come to be closely connected in the minds of Holyoke people, especially those interested in educational work. The interest and influence of Mr. Lawrence have been almost fatherly. Sorrow and loss in his own home have turned his thoughts with increasing kindness to the young people committed to his care during the twenty-two years of his work in this city. Many young men now going into business life, or who are already in commercial life, look with pleasure to the days when they were boys under Principal Lawrence's supervision. Every one knows him and knows his faithful, earnest work. One of the pleasantest sights of the year has been the annual school exhibition held usually in the



HIRAM BARTLETT LAWRENCE.

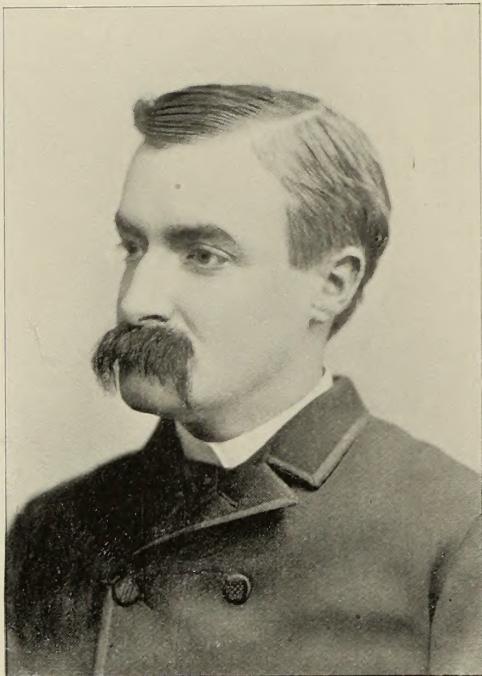
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Opera House, when pupils, big and little, had their little song and played their parts on the stage to the admiration of all beholders. Then Principal Lawrence's guidance and excellent judgment were felt, as they are now in the abandonment of this custom, delightful as it was, for present requirements call for too great an outlay of the school's energies in the preparation for these festivities. Last year a very valuable work, written and published by Mr. Lawrence, "Nature Study and Language," had a cordial reception, and the introduction of the leading ideas it contained in the Appleton Street School has been attended by the largest results. Other books from the same pen include a history of the Lawrence family, the founders of which originally came to this country somewhere between the years 1664-67. Mr. Lawrence has always been ready to accept new ideas after a fair trial, and is himself the best sort of an educator, one who studies and assists in the development of his pupils and considers this his best line of work.

Hiram Bartlett Lawrence, born in Wayne, Me., 1840, studied in the common schools until he entered Towle Academy, at Winthrop, later fitted for college at the Maine State Seminary, now Bates College. Finishing at Bowdoin College, and being graduated in 1866, he studied law ten years and was admitted to the Kennebec county bar. Receiving a flattering offer from Gardiner, Me., he took the principalship of the high school. He remained there three years and fitted boys for Bowdoin and Dartmouth Colleges. The effect of night work over Greek and Latin text books, while in charge of Penacook Academy, caused him to resign and try to restore his failing eyesight, and in 1872 he came to Holyoke and was elected principal of the only grammar school at that time. The school had only 120 pupils then and these were scattered from Willimansett to the Easthampton line. The school board included such men as C. W. Ranlet, E. W. Chapin and others, who have always remained the firm friends of Mr. Lawrence. He married Mary Day and of their three children only one daughter is living. In the school building are a fine museum and library containing 2,000 volumes.

William E. Judd, principal of the High School and a most successful teacher, has been called to this city twice to preside over the same school. Coming here soon after his graduation from Amherst College in 1874, he was classical teacher from 1874 to 1880, then became principal of the Park Street Grammar School from 1880 to 1882, then accepted an urgent call to Hartford high school, where he taught Latin and history until 1885. Then, yielding to the solicitations of his Holyoke friends, he came here again and accepted the position as principal of the High School, which he has since held, and has shown great ability in imparting knowledge.

Wilbur F. Nichols, principal of the Hamilton Street School, has acquired an enviable reputation outside the city and through the state for his execution of progressive methods in teaching and his original ideas successfully



WILLIAM E. JUDD.

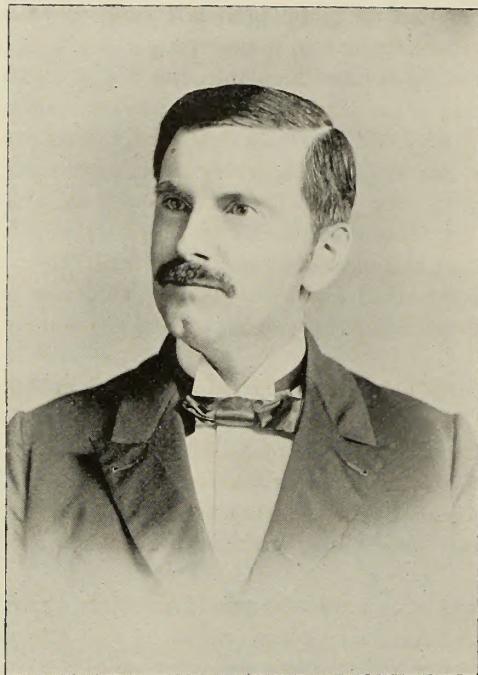


WILBUR F. NICHOLS.

brought into practice. He has impressed himself as an instructor on the minds of all with whom he has been brought into contact. Principal Nichols first studies his pupils, and this has enabled him to prepare courses of instruction which have met their needs. His first stepping aside from the routine course was in his treatment of geography, the course of study in which, Mr. Nichols argues, has been so arranged that the pupil need not think independently. First, Mr. Nichols prepared a series of topics that enabled the teachers under him to give proper instruction in the subjects, and presented the whole subject by topics. Natural curiosities have been introduced and statistics are sparingly handled. By the use of compositions there is an introduction of language work, and it is begun in the primary grades, with successive steps for older pupils. This work has been published by D. C. Heath & Co., of Boston, and is in use by all the pupils of this city, and as a reference book in many cities. Mr. Nichols' principal work during the last two years has been in the line of arithmetic. The course for five grades has been completed and will be published soon. It has been tried in the Hamilton Street School and has worked well. In preparing it, at the suggestion of Superintendent E. L. Kirtland, Mr. Nichols visited bankers, manufacturers, mechanics and other workers, to find out the methods employed by each class in performing mathematical problems. None of the schools teach arithmetic in this way. His plan is to make a practical training of the reasoning powers, as Mr. Lawrence's plan is to train the observation in nature's works.

Wilbur F. Nichols was born in Stillwater, Minn., and is 37 years old. He prepared for college at Wilbraham Wesleyan Academy and graduated in 1876. He entered Amherst College and graduated in 1880. He received the degree A. B. in course of 1884, in Amherst College. At the end of his college life he took charge of the high school in Sheffield for a year. The succeeding year he was principal of the high and grammar schools in Florence, and came to Holyoke, in 1882, as principal of the Park Street Primary and Grammar Schools. When the Hamilton Street School was completed Mr. Nichols took charge of it, and has been there ever since. Principal Nichols is alike popular with pupils and teachers.

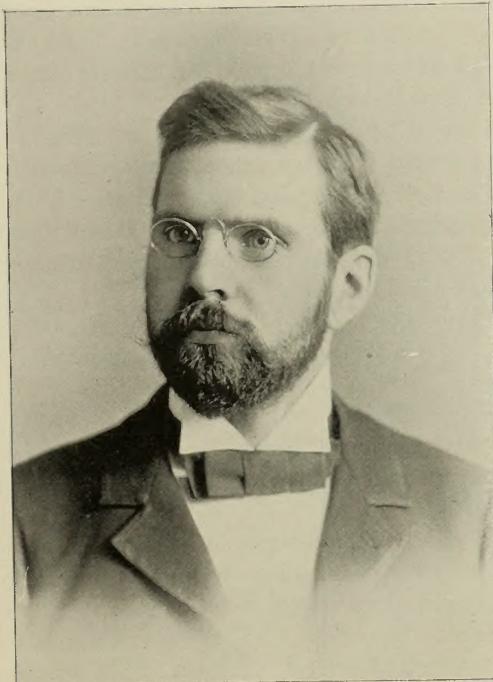
John A. Callahan, principal of the Nonotuck Street School, was educated in the public schools at Barre, Mass., and graduated from the Barre Academy in 1879. He at once entered Amherst College, where he was graduated in 1883. He taught for a year in the public school at his home, and in 1884 was elected principal of the Nonotuck Street School. His special tastes are in the lines of literature and history, and one of the fine results of his foreign travel has been the production of several lecture courses generously illustrated by picturesque views, which have been used for the profit of many educational and religious institutions in this part of the country. Principal Callahan has



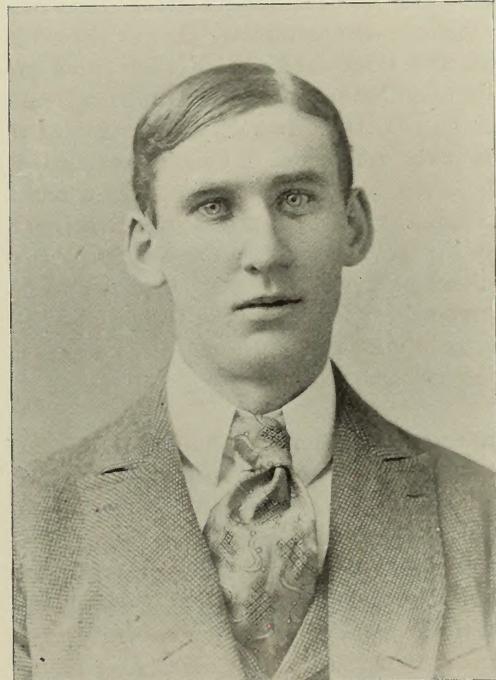
JOHN A. CALLAHAN.



FRANCIS J. RILEY.



GEORGE H. D. L'AMOUREAUX.



J. J. LYNCH.

also made a special study of a new method of teaching American history, which includes illustrative work by the pupils, and is productive of general interest.

Principal Riley, of the Chestnut Street School, was educated at Harvard College, and for a time tutored in private families in Pennsylvania. He was elected to a position in the High School September 9, 1887, and by mutual agreement with Principal M. M. Moriarty, then presiding over the Chestnut Street School, Mr. Riley assumed the principalship of that school and Mr. Moriarty became assistant at the High School.

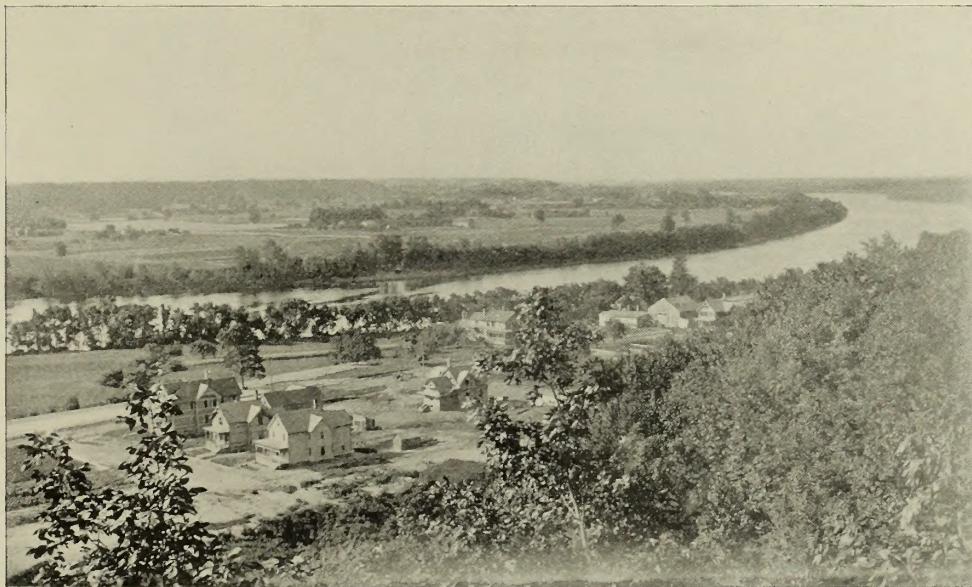
George H. D. L'Amoureaux, principal of the South Street School, Elmwood, was born in South Hadley Falls, where his family occupy one of the old mansions of the place. He attended the town schools and graduated from the High School, next entered and took the complete course of study at Colby University, Me., graduating from there in June, 1894, and in September following, received the appointment as principal of the South Street School, which was just opened. Mr. L'Amoureaux has his history to make, being one of the youngest principals, and his acquirements in educational work guarantee marked success in the line of principalship and teaching.

Principal J. J. Lynch, of the Dwight Street School, received his appointment in the autumn of 1894, and is one of the youngest principals. He received part of his education at Holy Cross College, and gives fine promise of rapid progression in his line of work.

In a sermon given by Rev. Dr. E. A. Reed of the Second Congregational Church, December 4th, 1892, on "Civil Responsibilities," occurs such a just and impartial description of the natural advantages of Holyoke that it is reproduced here :

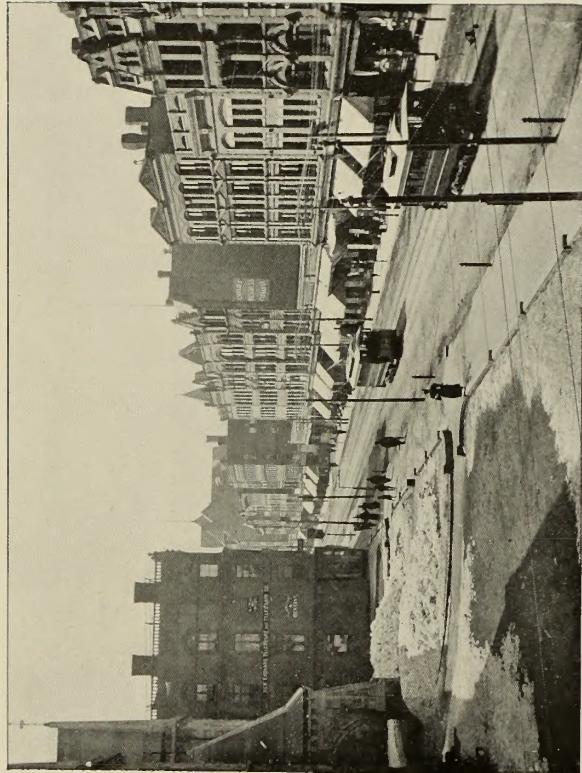
"An intelligent stranger could not make the circuit of the city, without remarking upon its natural beauty and salubrious situation. The river, flowing swiftly through the door which the mountains so hospitably opened for it, brings power in concrete form, but, as if unwilling to mar the landscape, makes a circuit enclosing sufficient territory for business purposes, without encroaching upon the land most suitable for residences, and then turning south, gliding past the peaceful farms of old Chicopee, leaves us with a quiet stretch of water which must be like a perpetual benediction to those privileged to live within the view. Project the fashionable thoroughfare of Northampton street at either end, and it will intersect the river, giving us a triangular piece of territory with the minimum of utility and maximum of beauty, with the mills compressed within narrow limits and the residence portion expanding in broader lines on either side. The ground rises in successive plateaux, affording near and distant prospects of unfailing

delight. The view from Depot Hill is unique. The tranquil charms of the Dingle, of Oakdale and Elmwood, or the rapidly-filling plain of the Highlands, vie with the grander pictures of the Holyoke range and the blue Wilbraham hills, while Mt. Tom, ever in sight, looks down with kindly interest on the busy town drawn as if by some irresistible

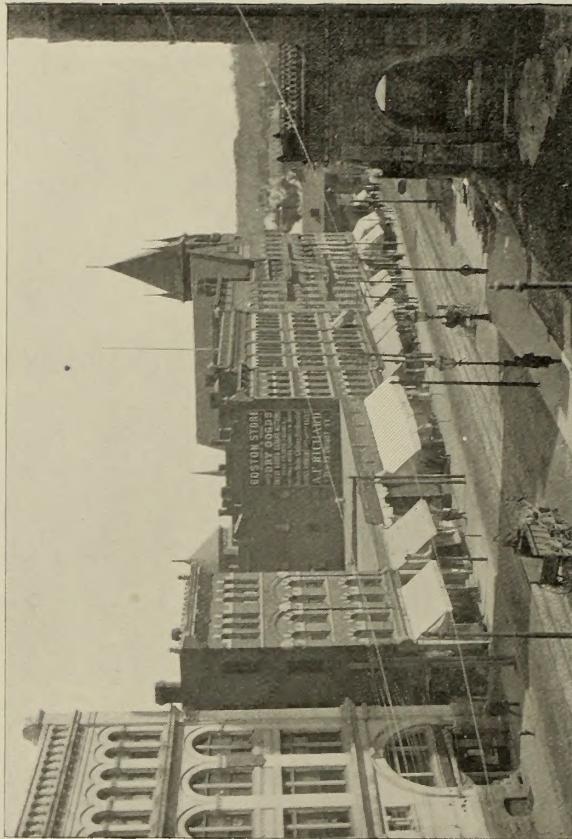


BEND OF THE RIVER.

fascination, nearer and ever nearer to its feet. Most cities may boast of some one view of marked attractiveness, but we may take our choice. Prospect Park would do, or the end of Taylor street, or either terminus of Northampton street, or the high ground at the foot of Maple street, or beyond Brown avenue. Indeed, from Fairmount square or



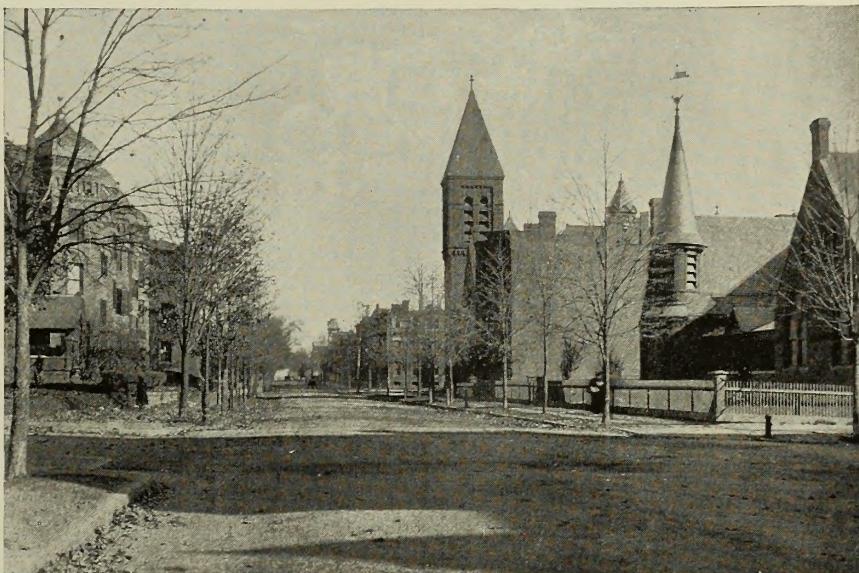
HIGH STREET, LOOKING SOUTH.



NORTH SIDE OF DWIGHT STREET.

Linden street, or the Hospital, or Forestdale, or any elevated point within the residence portion of the city, to say nothing of the hills beyond, or Mountain Park, or the suburban drives, the prospect is pleasing in the extreme. Providence has done much for us. Holyoke is always spoken of as a business city, but with unusual business advantages, it is precisely adapted to home life. The soil is porous, easily drained, the water pure, the air, fresh and invigorating, comes sweeping from the hills, often with furious onset as if to beat back malarial foes."

In 1878, two fine buildings were completed, the Windsor Hotel and the Opera House, both owned by Hon. Wm. Whiting. The Opera House was opened to the public as a place of amusement March 25 of that year. At that time Holyoke had no first-class theatre, the only place of amusement being Parsons Hall, on which the traveling companies of that day were obliged to depend. The new house was opened under the management of Chase Bros., the opening attraction being the Stock Company from the Leland Opera House, Albany, N. Y. John W. Albaugh was the star, and Ada Rehan, then entering her marked career, was leading lady in the play--"Louis XI." The succeeding attractions were "London Assurance" and "Money," the real opening continuing three nights. This enterprise resulted in the coming to Holyoke of many stars and combinations which had never been able to visit the city because of a lack of accommodations. Among



CORNER ESSEX AND MAPLE STREETS.



DRINKING FOUNTAIN IN HAMPDEN PARK.



SOLDIERS MONUMENT IN HAMPDEN PARK.

these were Edwin Booth, Lawrence Barrett, Mary Anderson, Thomas Keene, Lotta, Joseph Jefferson and others. At the close of the sixteenth season, May 1, 1894, the owners began the remodeling of the house, and when it reopened

its doors the following September, it was one of the most beautiful playhouses in the country. The improvements cost \$50,000. The house seats about 1,400 people, has a stage 91 by 52 feet, the second largest in New England, and is beautifully decorated throughout. W. E. Kendall is manager, and his theatrical knowledge is going far to make success assured.

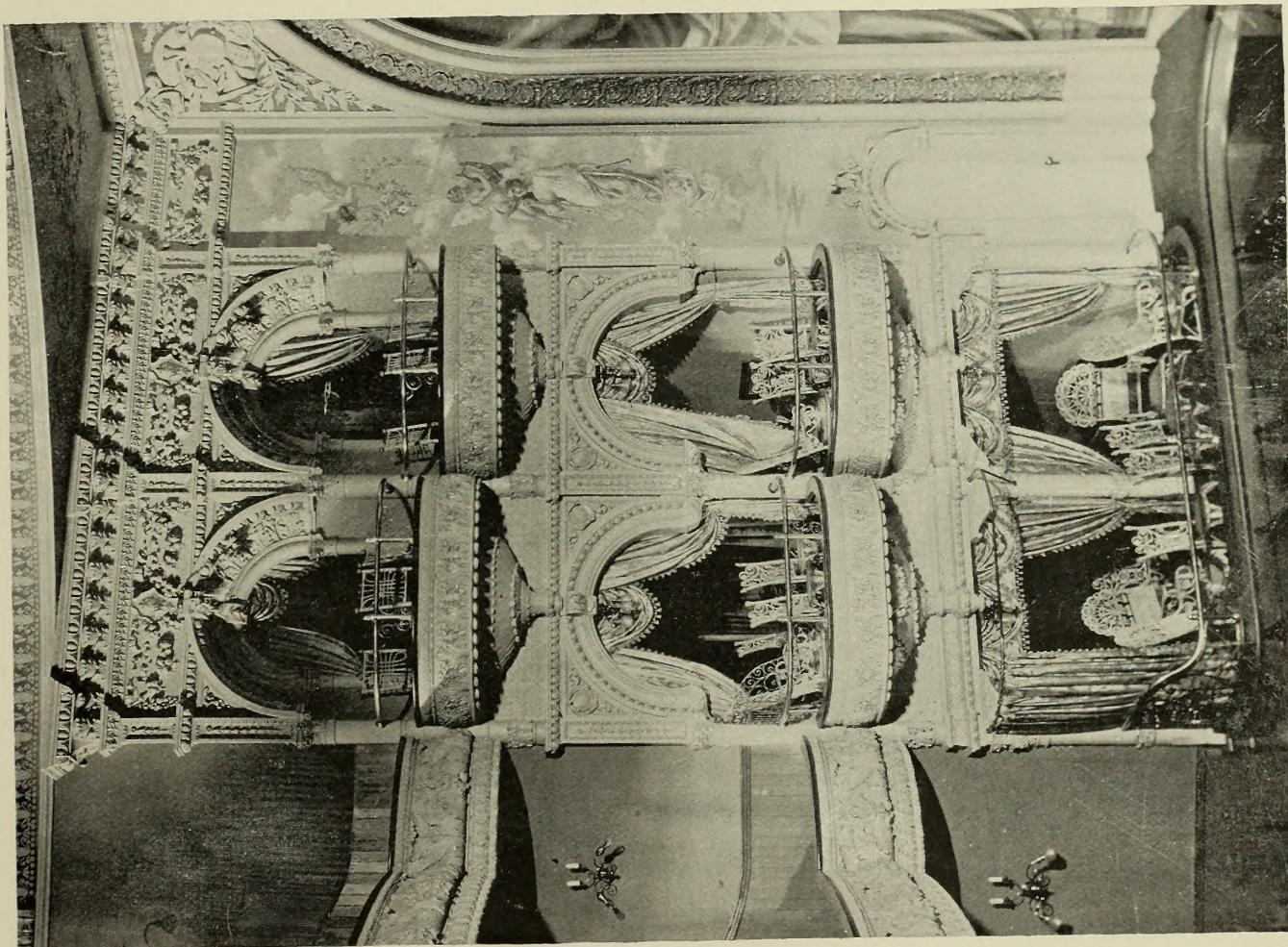


WINDSOR HOTEL.

The laying out of the streets and the names given them were largely taken, at first, from those persons identified with prominent cotton manufacturing companies and from the names of Massachusetts counties. Main street is a long thoroughfare extending north and south and terminating at the river. Canal, Race and Bridge streets were named from their location. Then there are Franklin, Hampshire, Essex, Suffolk, and Hampden streets alternating with Jackson, Sargent, Cabot, Appleton, Dwight, and Lyman for noted cotton manufacturing concerns. Bowers, Mosher and Ely,

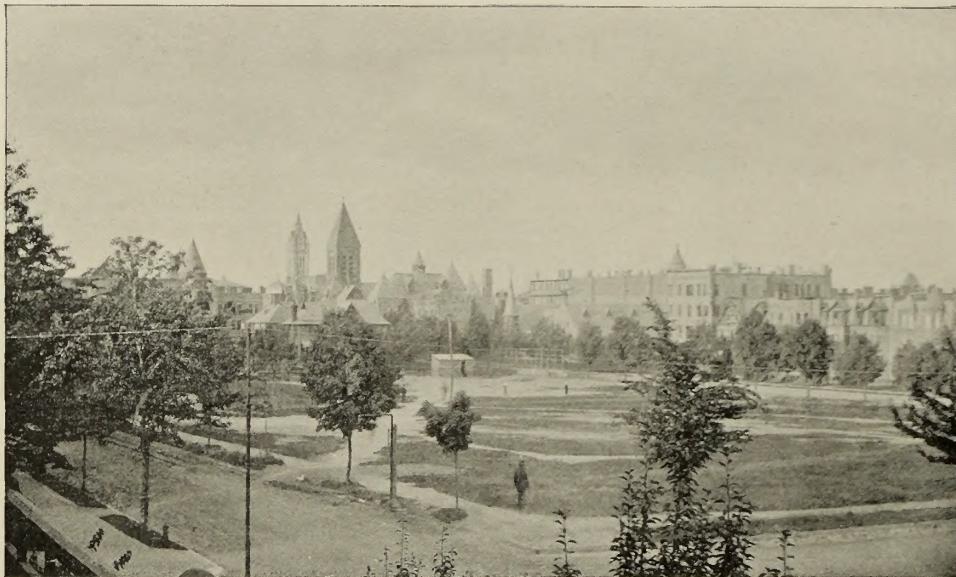


OPERA HOUSE.



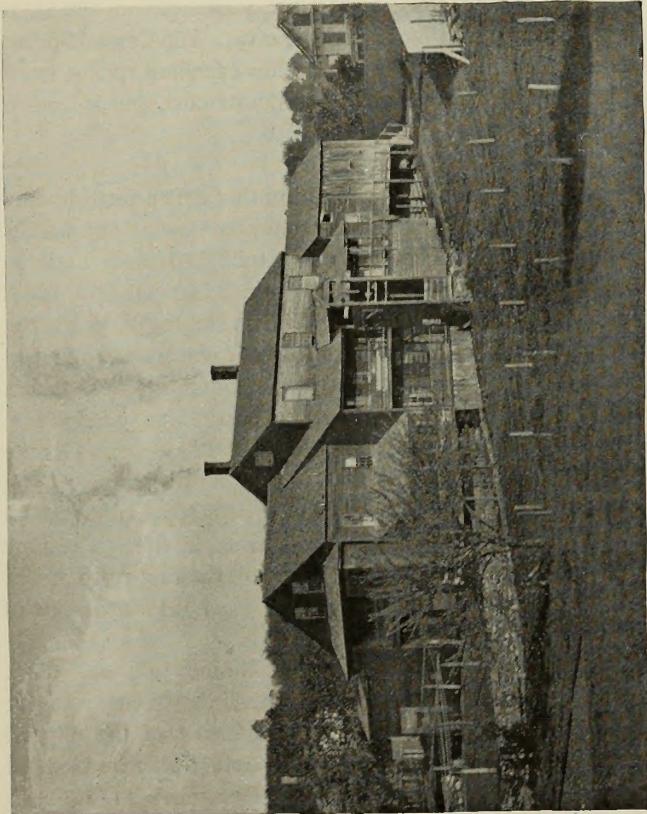
BOXES ON LEFT-HAND SIDE OF OPERA HOUSE.

from former land owners on Depot Hill. John and Oliver streets perpetuate the name of John Oliver. High street was named for its sightly location. West of, and parallel with High, the streets have the names of Woods, Maple, Chestnut, Elm, Walnut, Pine, Beech, Oak, Linden and Sycamore. Many streets in Ward Seven were named for the

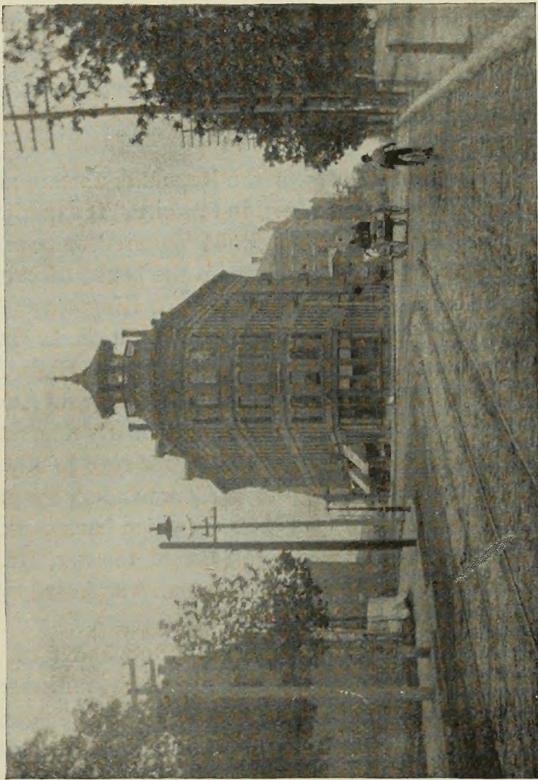


ATHLETIC PARK,

persons first owning land or building upon them. The total area of the city is about fourteen square miles. The Highlands has been rapidly built up during the last few years, and some of the finest residences in the city are located there. The height and fine view make this one of the vantage grounds and very desirable for residences. Elmwood



BEE HIVE.



FLAT-IRON BLOCK.

is equally well situated. Building has progressed rapidly here. E. Netherwood, C. E. Ball and Dwight Ives are the leaders in building up this section, having worked up different tracts of land, some of which was once part of the large Horace Brown farm. The view from Brown's avenue or bluff is not surpassed by any in the city. The Crystal Spring water, owned by Donald Mackintosh, is a feature and several streets are piped for it. Another excellent spring is on the place owned by Fred Parsons of the Highlands. This water is supplied to the city at moderate cost, and is sold in small lots by the company which owns it.

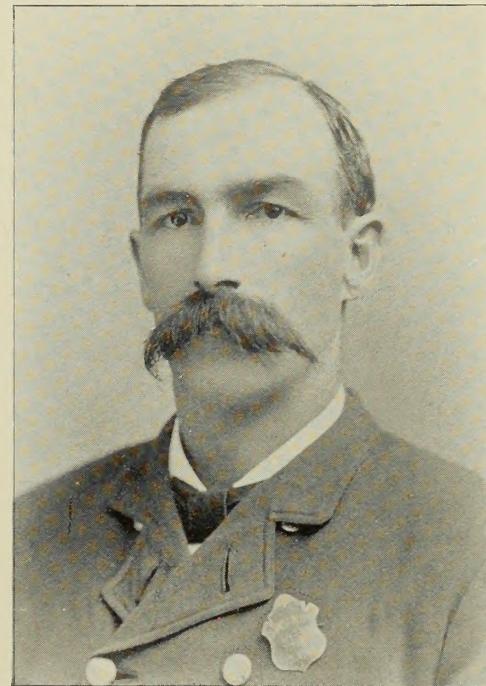
The Grand Army of the Republic, a name never read without a different feeling from that called forth by any other, early established a post in this city. It experienced the vicissitudes which beset any new organization and had its dark days. Finally the undesirable material was weeded out, and Kilpatrick Post, 71, was established on a basis as firm as that held by its members in the hearts of every patriotic citizen. The Post was organized December 3, 1868. The first Commander was the late D. E. Kingsbury; charter members, Geo. W. Burdette, William Shafto, W. H. Sisson, Russell Tyler, F. L. Taylor, Chas. F. Quint, E. L. Draper, Adolph LaGrave, A. M. Snow. The quarters were first in Stratton's, then Good Templars', and Parsons Halls, and January 21, 1873, their present pleasant quarters were taken. The Women's Relief Corps, Sons of Veterans and Auxiliary to the Sons, are all thriving orders and mutually helpful.

Along in '72 the order was particularly depressed and the two members who remained faithful were George Whitaker and "Bob" Mitchell. These two jointly held meetings until the interest became more general. The photographs of past and present Commanders are presented as fully as possible, the publisher being specially grateful for any efforts made by the veterans which have assisted in preparing this part of the story of Holyoke life. The Post boasts one of the youngest soldiers of the war, Mr. W. H. Abbott, only 15 years of age, one of the first prisoners at Libby prison, P. A. Streeter, and a man who heard the first shot in the war of the Rebellion, J. H. Howard, now of Milford.

James Phillips, the present Commander of Kilpatrick Post, was born in Winslow, Maine, July 21, 1842. Enlisted in Co. H, 19th Maine Vols., and was mustered, with his regiment, into the service of the United States, August 25, 1862, at Bath, Maine. On arriving at Washington this regiment occupied the forts south and east of the city till Sept. 30, when it went to the front and was assigned to the famous 2d Corps, which was commanded later by General Hancock. From that time till the surrender of Lee this regiment has an enviable record. December 11, 1862, in company with the 19th and 20th Mass., they crossed the river and entered the city of Fredericksburg, in the face of a



JAMES PHILLIPS.



W. H. ABBOTT.

heavy fire from the enemy, and from this time till the close of the war it participated in all campaigns of the Army of the Potomac. By general orders this regiment has inscribed on its colors eighteen general engagements, including Gettysburg, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, siege of Petersburg and Appomattox. Mr. Phillips became a member of Kilpatrick Post in May, 1882, being elected Commander in 1894 and re-elected for 1895.

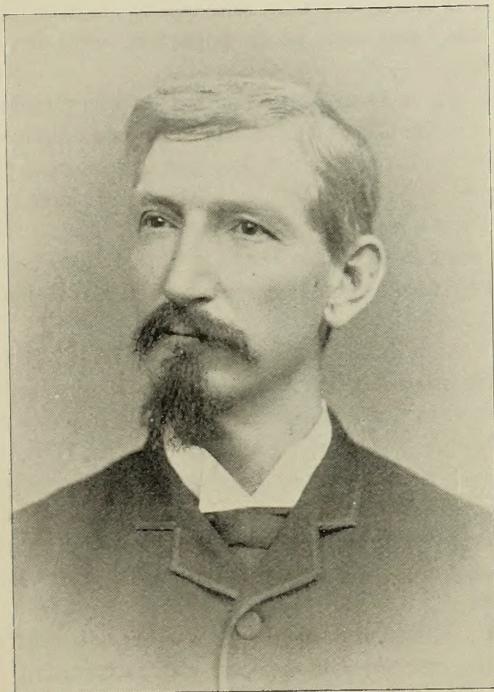
W. H. Abbott, the youngest of the past Commanders to enlist, entered service when fifteen years of age, in Co. I, 29th Ohio, and has always maintained his interest in military matters.

A. M. Cain enlisted in Co. E, 37th Regiment Mass. Vols., August 9, 1862. His regiment was assigned to a brigade in the Sixth Corps, in the Army of the Potomac, and was with them in the battle of Fredericksburg under Generals Burnside and Hooker, and went to New York at the time of the draft. He was at Gettysburg before going to New York. Going into the field again from New York with his regiment, was in the battle of the Wilderness, where he was wounded through the shoulder, and was sent to a hospital in Philadelphia. Recovering, he joined his regiment and was in the battle of Winchester, under General Sheridan, where he was wounded. Went the second time to a Philadelphia hospital. Recovering from this wound, joined his regiment in time to be at the fall of Petersburg and Richmond, and at the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox. Coming home, was mustered out of the service June 21, 1865.

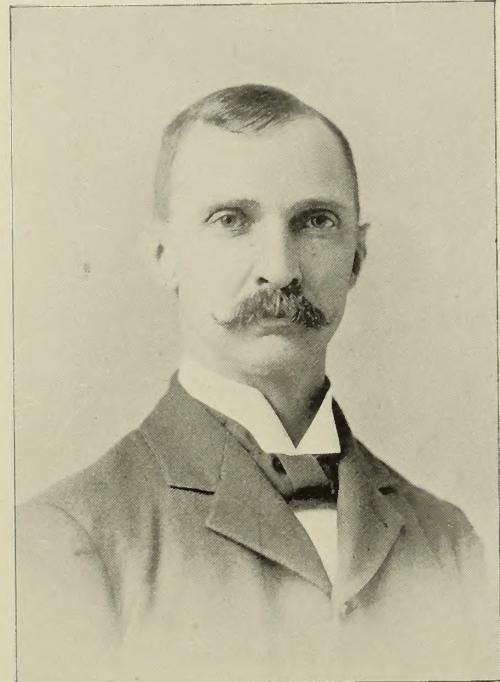
Colonel Embury P. Clark, when eighteen years of age, enlisted in the 46th Mass., Co. B, October 15, 1862. He served until July 25, 1863, when he was mustered out. His great aptitude for military life was always a marked characteristic, and in 1868 he was elected captain and rose rapidly, is now colonel of 2d Regt. M. V. M., and has held many positions of public trust.

Harry Crosby, Co. K, 17th Maine, 3d Corps, served three years with the Army of the Potomac, went West and was in General Hooker's command when the consolidation was made, and has been prominent in post and city life since his return to citizen's duties.

George Herbert Smith, M. D., is a native of Chicopee. After a thorough course of study in the common and high schools he entered Weslyan Academy at Wilbraham, and graduated in 1861, and the same year commenced study of medicine with Dr. R. T. Chaffee, of Hartford, Conn. In September, 1862, he enlisted as private in the 25th Regiment Conn. Vols., and in January, 1863, he was detailed on special service, and was quarter-master sergeant in the Ambulance Corps. In April he returned to his regiment and was assigned duty as surgeon's assistant. Dr. Smith was with the Army of the Gulf during the campaign of 1863, and rendered valuable service at the battles of Irish



A. M. CAIN.



EMBURY P. CLARK.

Bend, Franklin and Donaldsonville and the siege of Port Hudson. On June 19, 1863, he was taken prisoner while at Linwood Hospital, but during the day the enemy was beaten back and he was released. He returned to his regiment and August 26, 1863, was mustered out of service. Dr. Smith has held, and now holds important positions in municipal affairs.

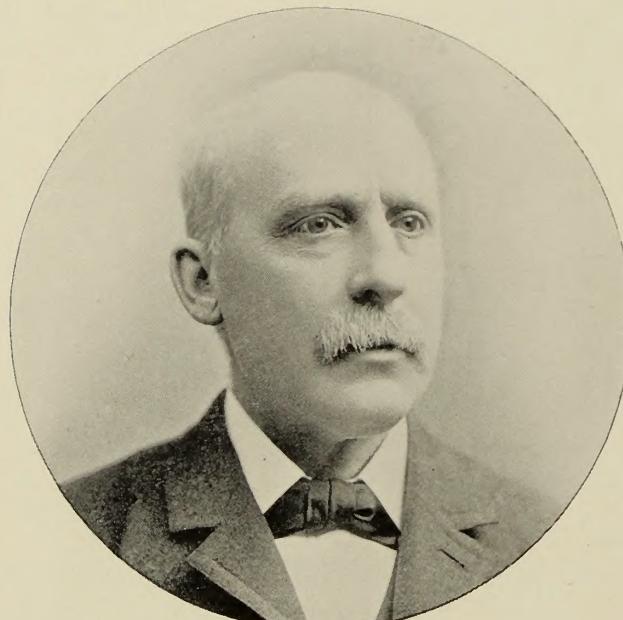
P. J. Gilligan came to South Hadley Falls in October, 1858, went into the Glasgow Mill, where he was employed when President Lincoln called for 300,000 more. He enlisted August 20, in Co. H, 52d Mass. Inf., and was discharged August 14, 1864, at Greenfield, Mass. He afterward enlisted in Co. K, 101st New York Infantry, and was at Appomattox when Lee surrendered to General Grant.

Dwight Ogden Judd was born at Huntsburgh, Ohio, December 15, 1843; enlisted May, 1861, in the 10th; slightly wounded in the left breast by a spent ball at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; was wounded at Salem Heights, Va., May 11, 1863; was wounded and lost little finger on left hand at battle of the Wilderness, May 5, 1864; rejoined the regiment at Cold Harbor, June, 1864, and was not absent from his regiment except when wounded or detailed on guard duty.

Daniel E. Kingsbury, aged 35, was captain of Co. B, 46th Mass., enlisted October 15, 1862, expiration of post and was identified with G. A. R. matters locally, while he lived here.

A. N. Ricker, 1st Maine Cavalry, received a gunshot wound at Middletown, Va., May 24, 1862; he was taken prisoner the same day and was paroled September 12, 1862. He was formally exchanged in December, 1862. Was

P. J. GILLIGAN.





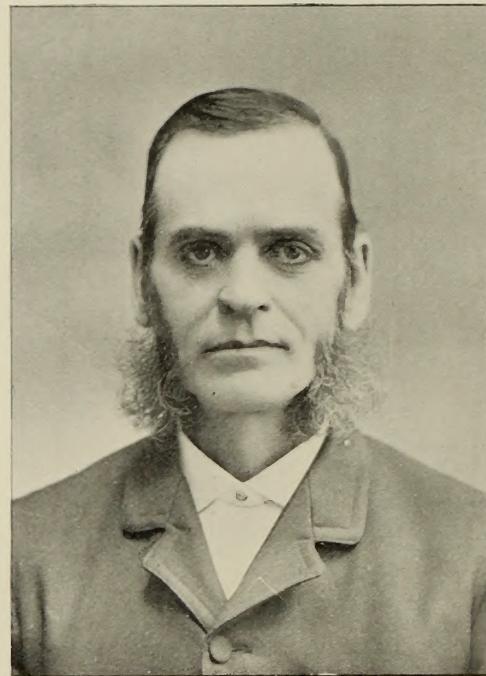
DWIGHT O. JUDD.



W. S. LOOMIS.



W. H. H. STEBBINS.



P. A. STREETER.

also wounded at Deep Bottom, and in the battle of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864, he was lying in a rifle pit under a shower of balls, when a rifle ball just bruised his right arm, cut the knuckles of both hands and struck his left leg, and then fell into his hand.

W. H. H. Stebbins enlisted when twenty-one years of age, in Co. C, 21st Mass., August 23, 1861, and his service expired August 30, 1864, a long and honorable record.

P. A. Streeter entered the service April 26, 1861, in Co. E, 2d Vermont Vols., for three years. Regiment organized at Burlington. Mustered into the state service May 17, and United States service June 20; June 24 was ordered to Washington. Participated in the first battle of Bull Run. Campaigned in the 3d Brigade, 3d Division, and was captured July 21, and was the first soldier in Libby prison; exchanged January 3, 1862, and joined his regiment at Camp Griffith, near Lewinsville, Virginia. March 13, 1862, he was assigned to the 2d Brigade, 2d Division, 4th Corps of the Army of the Potomac, and participated in the Yorktown and Peninsular campaigns. In May he was transferred to the 2d Brigade, 2d Division, 6th Corps. August 16, left Harrison's Landing for Alexandria. Was in the engagements at Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. In June, 1863, moved in the Gettysburg campaign, but during the battle was detailed to the wagon train. August 14, regiment went to New York and Poughkeepsie to quell draft riots, returning September 13. Campaigned with 6th Corps to Mine Run, thence encamped at Brandy Station. May 4, 1864, moved in the Wilderness and Spottsylvania campaigns to Cold Harbor. June 16, crossed over in front of Petersburg; June 19, left for Vermont on expiration of service. The regiment was in the most important actions of the war. This brigade had more men killed in battle than any other brigade. Was honorably mustered out June 29, 1864, at Brattleboro, Vt. Mr. Streeter received a gun shot wound in the face, May 12, 1864.

The Holyoke Lodge, No. 134, I. O. O. F., was organized September 27, 1849, by R. W. G. Master Samuel Wells, of Northampton.

Holyoke Council, Select and Royal Masters, was organized under dispensation September 22, 1873.

Mt. Tom Lodge, F. and A. M., organized April 5, 1850, and worked under a dispensation until December 12 of the same year, when it received its charter from the Grand Lodge. The lodge has held a leading position for many years because of its excellence in Masonic work, and its officers have taken pride in sustaining its reputation.

Mt. Holyoke Royal Arch Chapter, incorporated September, 1865.

The Connecticut Valley Lodge, Knights of Pythias, was instituted in Holyoke, March 17, 1870, by Mystus Lodge, Springfield. It has prospered and is one of the strongest in the State.

The Societe Saint Jean-Baptiste is the oldest of French societies, and one of the oldest organizations of like character in the city. It was first organized April 11, 1872, with these charter members: Achille Monty, Dr. R. G.

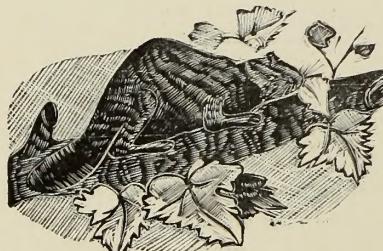
Moorehead, Edouard Laroche, Pierre Monat, L. P. Lavallee, Herode Simon, F. X. Brochu, Jean-Bte. Bernier, Ed. Robert, Alexis Regneauld, Ed. Villeneuve, Chas. Aubertin, Elie Villeneuve, P. P. Pepin, Pierre Loiselle, Pierre Adam, Prudent Monty, Joseph Lacoste, Olivier Loiselle, R. Mainville, Fabien Bruneau, Jos. Villeneuve, Didace Sainte-Marie. The society was reorganized January 4, 1887, Henry B. Pierce certifying that P. Bonvouloir, D. Proulx, O. Z. E. Charest, M. M. Mitivier, J. B. Martineau, A. Benoit, F. Menard, E. Gagne, E. Cadieux, E. Coulombe, and G. Ducharme and their associates were legally organized and made an existing corporation for the purposes for which societies under this name are usually sustained. It is a very flourishing organization.

Three representative Irish societies are the Robert Emmet Literary Association, St. Jerome Temperance, and Ancient Order of Hibernians. The Emmet Society was organized in 1870, the object being to elevate the position of the Irish race. The present membership is 220, the meetings being held in Holyoke National Bank block.

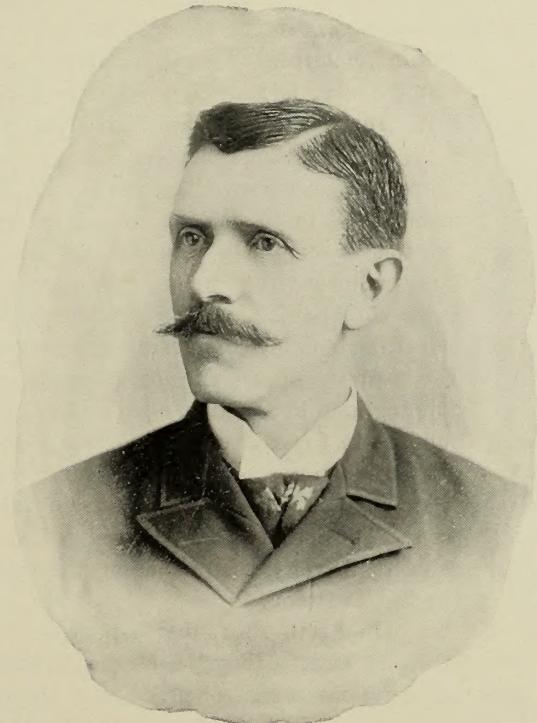
The Ancient Order of Hibernians was organized in 1871. It is for benevolent purposes only. The present membership is 200, and the Society has always been foremost in supporting all measures relating to its special line of efforts. The meetings are held in the Society's building, corner of Front and John streets.

Sidney S. Rogers, of the Crocker Manufacturing Co., was the first young man in Holyoke to feel the need of an organized band of young men, and was the first to express a want and put in operation a plan for supplying it. With this in mind Mr. Rogers one day made his way to Mr. J. H. Wylie's store and said "Why can we not have a Young Men's Christian Association in this city?" The next Sunday the young men of the Evangelical Churches met and conferred together. The permanent organization was effected October 7, 1885. The first rooms occupied were in Tilley's Block, 235 High street, and in Shumway's Block, 295 High street. March 1, 1886, the Association moved to 11 Suffolk street. The next important step was the securing of E. T. Bates of Stoneham, Mass., for general secretary. Tuesday, May 18, 1886, the first real home of the Association was started in the W. C. T. O. building just completed at 345 High street, and here the Association remained until the new building was completed in 1892.

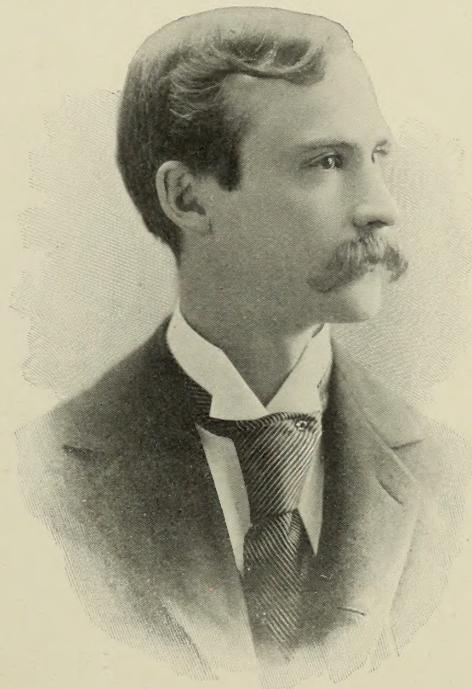
In connection with this great work of erecting this fine building, Mr. Bates' efforts should always have grate-



SOCIETY EMBLEM.



E. T. BATES.



GEORGE H. HALE.

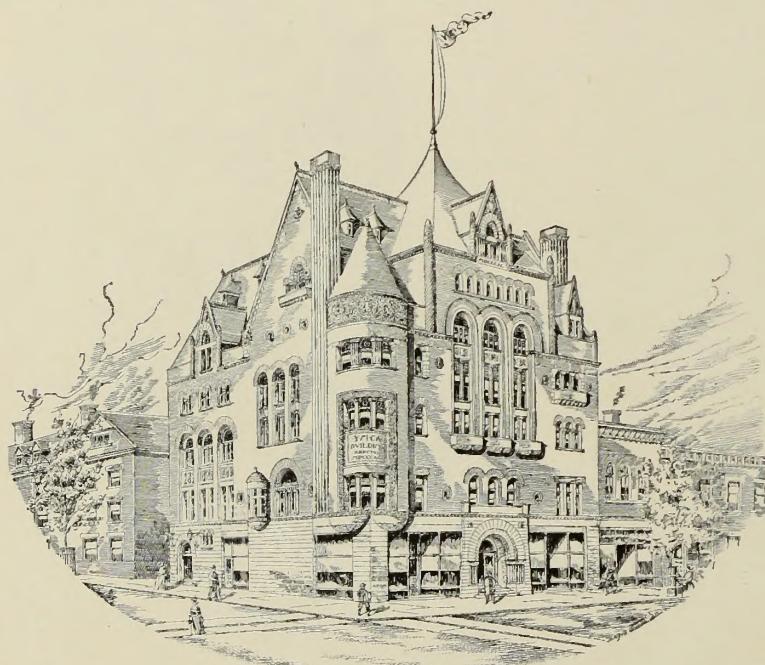
ful recognition. Without neglecting active phases of the association, he threw great energy and perseverance into the preparation of the plans of the new building and the execution of them, and when everything was in fine condition Mr. Bates left Holyoke to become state secretary of Connecticut.

He was succeeded by George H. Hale, the pushing, enterprising secretary from Northampton. He is assisted by George I. Parker. The one sad memory in connection with this handsome new edifice was the death of George Merrick, who was an active member of the Y. M. C. A. and a most exemplary young man, whose death resulted from the blow given by a falling iron stringer at the corner-stone laying. A tablet in the hall of the building commemorates the event. The nearest approach in design to the new building is to be found in the Y. M. C. A. building in Providence, R. I., which at first sight would impress one as the same style of architecture, although it differs in many ways. The building, which is of so much value to the city, cost, including the building site, \$125,000.

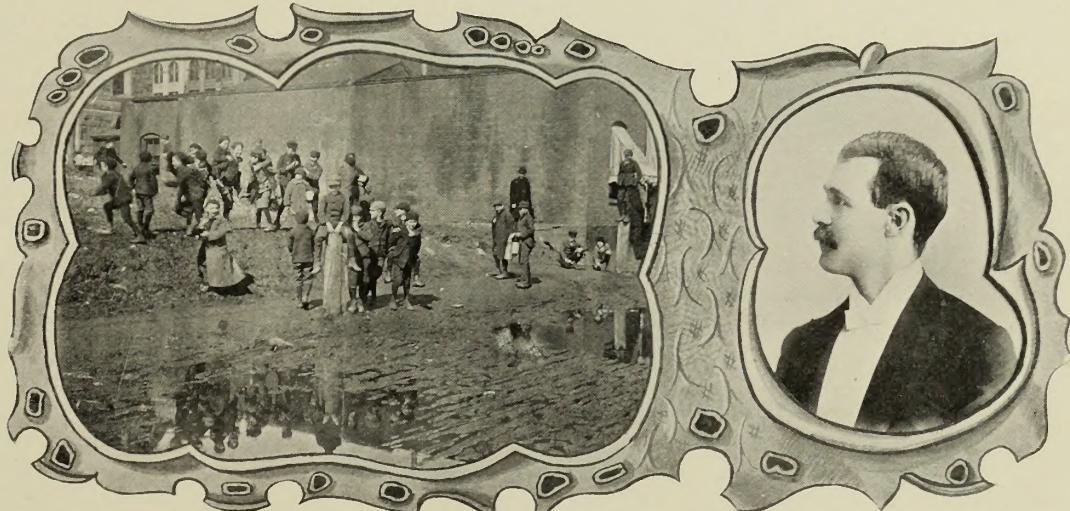
In April, 1891, the first steps were taken to start a Boys' Club in Holyoke. Subscriptions were solicited and by fall nearly \$1,000 had been pledged. Quarters were secured in the old M. E. Church and

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION BUILDING.

James Lawrence Dudley, of Washington, D. C., was engaged to take charge of the work. Mr. Dudley arrived in Holyoke January 12, 1892, and three weeks later the club opened for the reception of members. Three hundred were



received, and twice as many turned away. From this evening until June 1, over 100 boys were present every evening. During the last two years the work has increased greatly in usefulness, as well as members. Over 3,500 boys have been kept off the streets, and while the influence exerted over a great many may have been slight, the change in many has been remarkable. Over \$700 has been put in the bank ; over 6,000 deposits have been made ; more than 1,500



BOYS' CLUB.

hot baths are given away every winter. Books and games of every description and variety, classes in manual training, drawing, and physical culture, and occasional talks and entertainments are the main attractions.

This work has always been successful in reaching the class it aims to help, because the cost of its maintenance has been borne only by those whose circumstances would allow it ; its privileges are absolutely gratis, to those boys it desires to reach, be they well-dressed or ragged, good, bad or indifferent. A charge, however so moderate, would help the work but little financially, and would exclude the very class they want to help, namely, those who cannot help

themselves. "There's lots of room at the top," but it is not with those who have reached that point that the Boys' Club has to deal, but with those at the bottom, who are striving to better their condition. It is far more sensible, and of much more avail, to instill manly qualities in a boy, and to caution him in regard to the effects of drinking,

smoking and bad companions, before he reaches that age when he is earning money, and "that money's his, and he'll do with it what he pleases," etc. It is not surprising that the Holyoke Boys' Club has been successful. It has merely filled a long felt want. Its present membership is 930, and the weekly attendance is over 600. Visitors are always welcome and made to feel at home.

The Young Women's Association was organized in May, 1888, to provide for the young women of Holyoke a pleasant, home-like place in which to spend their evenings. It was believed that there must be some young women in our midst without attractive city homes, and many more, who, leaving their distant homes and coming to our city to earn a living, could but find their evenings in boarding houses in every good sense dull and unprofitable. To such persons the cosy rooms of the Association have



YOUNG WOMEN'S CLUB.

proved a second home. The Association was organized in the parlors of the old Y. M. C. A. building, but a permanent home for the institution was found immediately in Tilley's block, where the Association remained until September, 1893, when the generous terms offered by the Women's Union Temperance Organization induced it to

move into the larger rooms on the third floor of the W. U. T. O. building, No. 347 High street. The first reception held in May, 1888, at the rooms in Tilley's block, was well attended and in a short time there were over one hundred members. The educational classes soon formed, have proved a very important feature. There have been classes in penmanship, arithmetic, history, literature, grammar, physiology, reading, music, calisthenics, painting, fancy work, dress cutting, and plain sewing. Also a class in sewing for girls between the ages of eight and twelve has met Saturday afternoons. These classes have been well attended.

With the larger rooms in the present home of the Association came larger opportunities for usefulness, and the Association grew in numbers and interest. During the last year there have been added an employment department, a noon rest, and a directory to give information to new comers in regard to lodging and boarding places. Receptions are given the last Friday evening of each month, to which members and friends are cordially invited.

The Holyoke Canoe Club's honorable history extends over a period dating from 1885. The first enthusiastic canoeists occupied a small shanty-like building, until the present house was built in 1885. It stands back of the steamboat landing a short distance up the bank and easy approach is made to the water by means of the regulation inclined plane. The capacity is fifty canoes and the club membership is limited to fifty. Among the craft are some rapid sailors. The first president was George Lewis. Frank Metcalf now holds that position and is one of the younger, but daring sailors. He has been called and deserves the name of amphibious more than once for his plucky exploits on the picturesque Connecticut, and closely follows Christian F. Schuster, the present holder of the club prize. The Holyoke canoe house is used only as a rendezvous from which the paddle up the river is started.

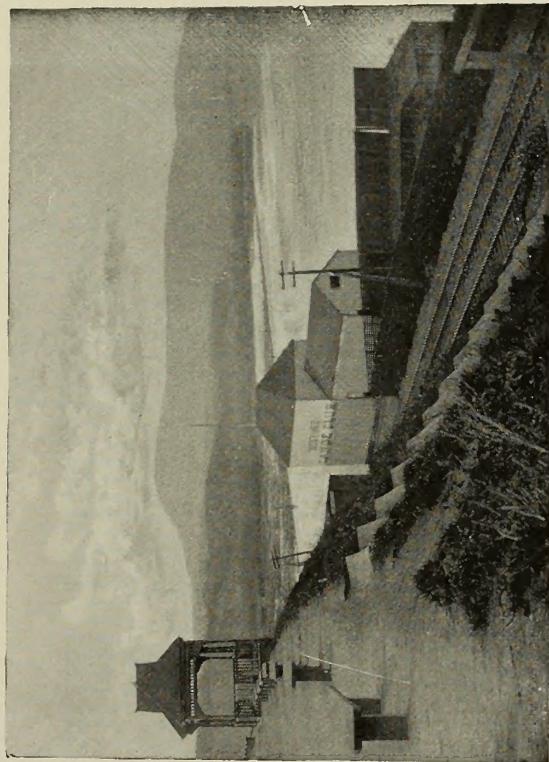
On the South Hadley Falls side were a band of equally energetic canoeists, and before organization was effected they occupied the old engine house, and here Lewis H. Lamb, whose enthusiasm has been unfaltering from the earliest days, commenced putting in telling strokes for the welfare of the club, and whose zeal has known no abatement up to the present day. Mr. Lamb was chosen first president and has found no rival so far. As the wealth of the young men interested increased they determined to build themselves a home, and the first small shanty has become the L part of what is now the Redcliffe canoe house. The year 1890 saw the beginning of the new house, and in 1891 the building was increased to the present size. Howard Smith, Charles Davenport and Lewis Lamb were the first canoe owners, and Edward and Will Lamb, with those already named, were in the first organization. The officers then were: Captain, Lewis H. Lamb; first lieutenant, Edward Towne; second lieutenant, Charles H. Davenport; purser and clerk, Charles H. Davenport; trustees, Thomas Humeston, J. and W. G. Lamb. The present



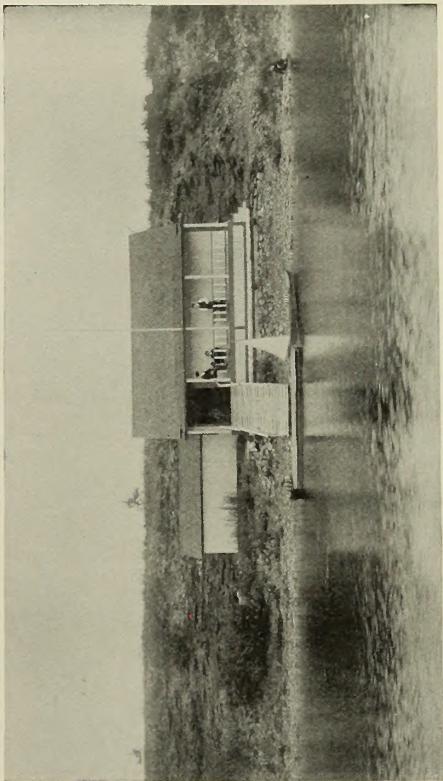
CAPTAIN METCALF.



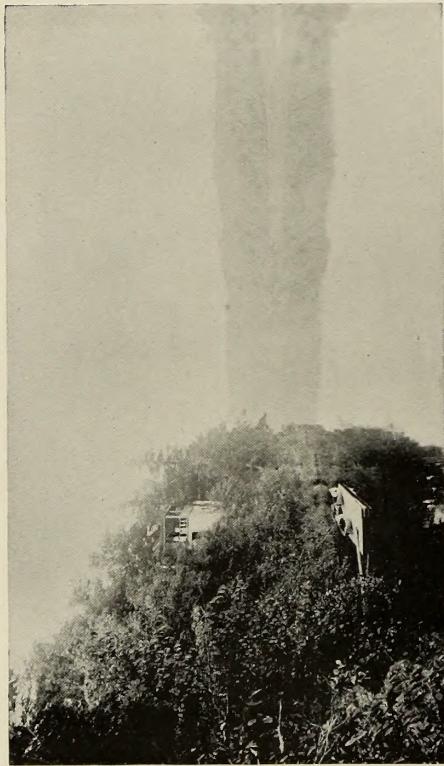
CAPTAIN LAMB.



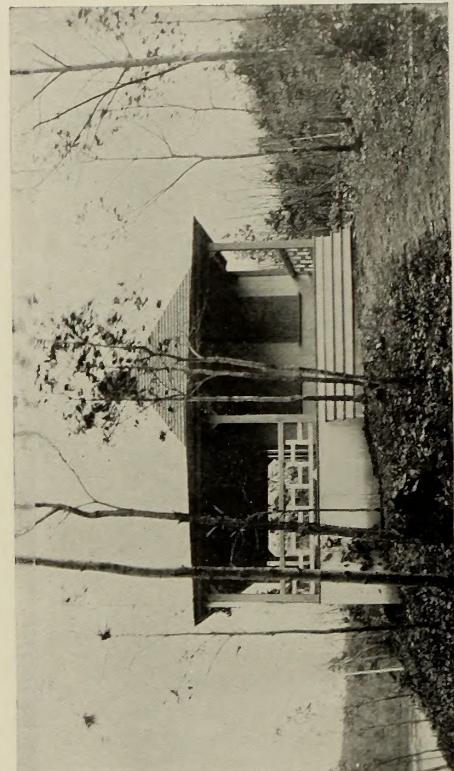
CANOE CLUB HOUSE.



RED CLIFF BOAT HOUSE.



RIO VISTA



SYTONEHA LODGE.

membership is twenty-five and there are fifteen canoes. The name of the club was taken from the red sandstone cliff. The club broke ground this spring for an addition to its club house. The house will be extended eighteen feet and will be made two stories high, instead of one as at present. It will be fifty feet long and will make room for twelve more canoes.

Under the general laws of the canoe association and sometimes through the influence of private individuals,



SANS SOUCI CLUB HOUSE.

various lodges have sprung up along the banks. The most picturesquely situated of these is the Rio Vista, perched high on a vantage ground among rocks and ferns, almost perpendicular from the river's flow. Edward Towne is the very popular president of this lodge, where a large proportion of the good times are enjoyed.

The Sytoneha Lodge, just back from the river on a bluff of modest pretensions, has been the scene of many a merry revel, and since the new piano has been put in is likely to be more popular than ever. The membership, limited to fifteen, is always filled. Messrs. Edward Towne, Burt Syms, Frederic H. Newton and Lewis F. Hayward were the projectors. Richard L. Wycoff is president. It was organized in the spring of 1889, and the house was built at that time.

The youngest of all the lodges was built last spring, and the party having it in charge has chosen the name We-Wo-Ka.

“The Chimes” is the sightly villa owned by Messrs. Ladd and Metcalf, is near Sans Souci, and from its tower the race bulletin has been displayed.

That intrepid canoeist, Christian F. Schuster, has his own little home, called “Ferncliff,” a lodge charmingly situated and very popular. Here the visitor may watch Mr. Schuster’s staunch, speedy canoe, sometimes rigged with sails and the club totem, riding at anchor near his residence.

As canoeing grows in popularity there will be additional lodges on the banks of the Connecticut until quite a settlement is formed of the very attractive places of resort, and younger generations will perpetuate the sport of American antiquity. And

will the canoes of the future

“In the glory of the sunset,  
In the purple mists of the evening,”

“Sail into the fiery sunset,  
Sail into the purple vapors,  
Sail into the mists of evening.”

The Holyoke Daily Transcript is an evolution of the old Hampden Freeman, Mirror, and later the Weekly Transcript. It was established in 1863, was a weekly for nine years. In April, 1872, the first number of the semi-weekly (Wednesday) edition was issued.

The extinct Holyoke News was founded April 13, 1878, by Hon. W. H. Phillips. The Hampden Freeman, started in 1849, by William L. Morgan, changed to Holyoke Freeman, then to Holyoke Mirror, The New City Weekly Times, 1849, and Independent, 1854, are all wrecks along the shores of journalism, and enjoyed a brief existence. Another News, the Morning News, this time, fluctuated under the leadership of Corbett and “Billy” Spear, for a brief time and faded away. The present publications are: Transcript, W. G. Dwight, editor and

proprietor, daily and weekly; Holyoke Daily Democrat, P. J. Kennedy, editor; The Holyoke Daily Free Press, Republican, politically, the youngest paper in the city, first published June 18, 1893, editor, John H. Skinner; advertising department, J. D. Ryan.

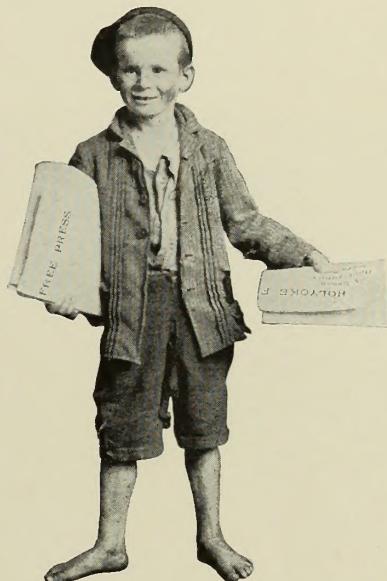
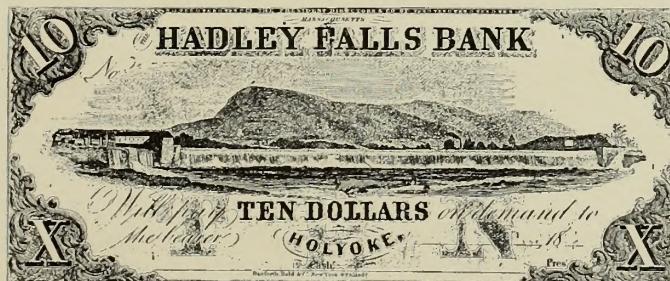
Le Defenseur, a weekly paper devoted to the interests of French people, 1884, published by Roy Brothers, is issued Friday and is the only French paper in the city.

The Holyoke Rundschau, a German paper published every Friday by the German-American Publishing Co., L. G. Heinritz, principal owner, also appears Saturday under the name of New England Rundschau, eight pages.

The Hadley Falls Bank was the pioneer institution in this city, organized May 24, 1851, twenty-three years before the city was organized, and only one year after the town was set off from West Springfield. C. B. Rising was first president. H. P. Terry was chosen cashier in 1864, and has retained his position ever since. C. W. Ramlet has held an equally long and honorable term as

president. The bank was reorganized as Hadley Falls National Bank, April 3, 1865, and has pursued the honorable policy of redeeming its bills, even after all obligation, under the new organization, had ceased to exist. Some of the plates used in making the old bills are in existence, preserved among other mementos of the former

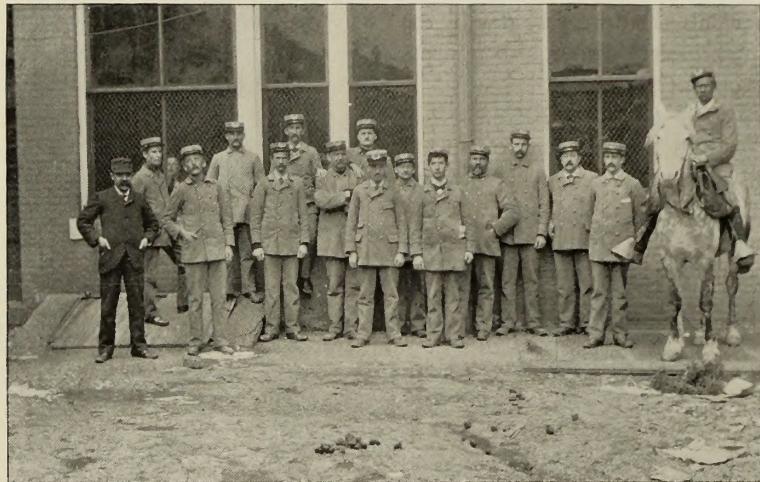
organization. The ten dollar note as shown, bears the illustration of the dam with Mt. Tom in the background, this being taken from one of the first pictures of the dam without the apron.



The Holyoke National Bank organized in 1872. William Whiting, first president; R. B. Johnson, president now; William Twing, cashier.

The Holyoke Savings Bank, incorporated March, 1872. The first deposit was made May 20, 1872. Amount, \$30.00. *Mechanics*

J. G. Mackintosh & Co., bankers, established in 1876. Was succeeded by The Manufacturers' Trust Co., March 25, 1895.



LETTER CARRIERS.

Parish Post-Office, on Northampton street, and later was moved to the New City. C. B. Prescott acted as postmaster for thirty-one years, and was appointed by Abraham Lincoln. When Mr. Prescott assumed control, he was assisted by one clerk. In 1873, when Webster Bean entered the office, there were three clerks. From 1873 to 1883 the business doubled, and from 1883 to 1893, more than doubled. Postmaster M. J. Griffin is assisted by Mr.

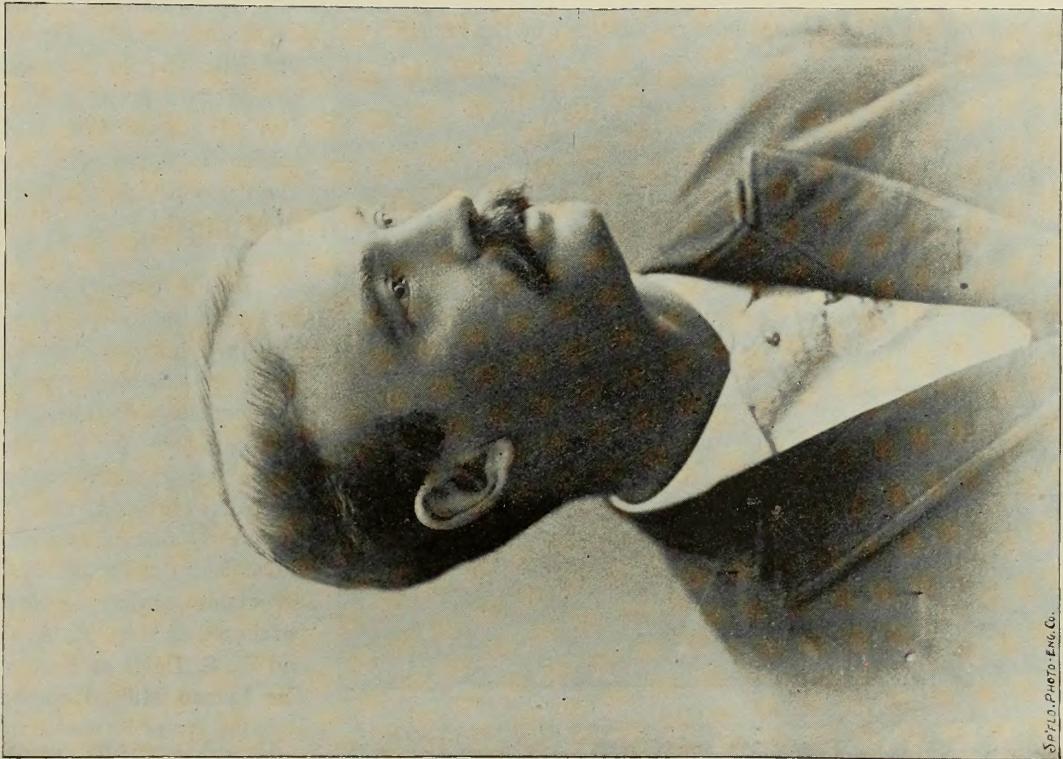
The Home National Bank was incorporated February, 1884. Capital stock, \$250,000. President, J. H. Newton; cashier, Fred F. Partridge.

Park National Bank, organized February 20, 1892. E. L. Munn, president; Geo. W. Parker, cashier.

Mechanics Savings Bank, 13 Dwight street. Lemuel Sears, president; E. W. Chapin, secretary; C. B. Prescott, treasurer.

People's Saving Bank. President, William Skinner; treasurer, Frank H. Chamberlain; secretary, A. L. Greene.

The increase of business done by the Holyoke Post-Office is only one of the unfailing signs of the prosperity of the city. Mail was first distributed from the Ireland



M. J. GRIFFIN.

SPRATT, PHOTO-ENG. CO.

Bean. There are seventeen carriers, three substitutes, seven clerks, one special delivery carrier, and janitor. The receipts of the office during the past year were \$490,000. The present carrier system was organized in 1882. This spring (1895), the delivery of letters was further facilitated by the inauguration of a mounted carrier for the suburbs,

and letter carrier Thomas, senior, was given a horse-back ride each day. The grey first used proved unfaithful to his mission, and Mr. Thomas now strides a trim mustang on his round.

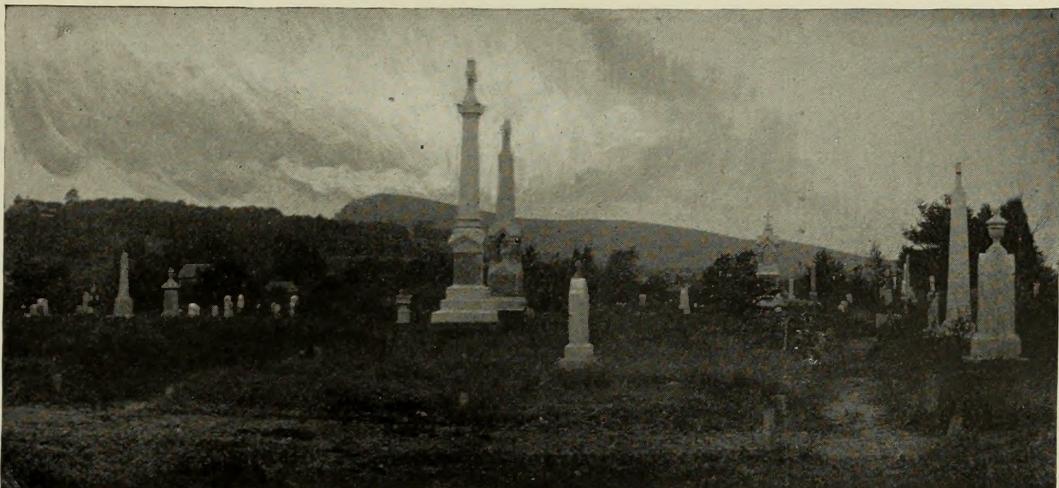


FORESTDALE CEMETERY.

Holyoke Machine Shop aided the project by liberally purchasing lots. This was the first board of officers: Jones S. Davis, president; Porter Underwood, secretary and treasurer; board of trustees, Jones S. Davis, Porter Underwood, J. M. Whitin, Henry Wheeler, Edwin H. Ball, S. Stewart Chase, S. J. Weston, Austin Ely, Asa O. Colby, S. H.

Walker ; auditors, R. B. Johnson, Chester Crafts. The cemetery was dedicated June 22, 1862, Prof. J. G. Voss, of Amherst College, giving the address of dedication, and George C. Ewing, the address on behalf of the trustees. Holyoke people have always manifested great interest in the keeping of the beautiful grounds.

The others are the Third Parish burial grounds, on Northampton street, for many years under the control of

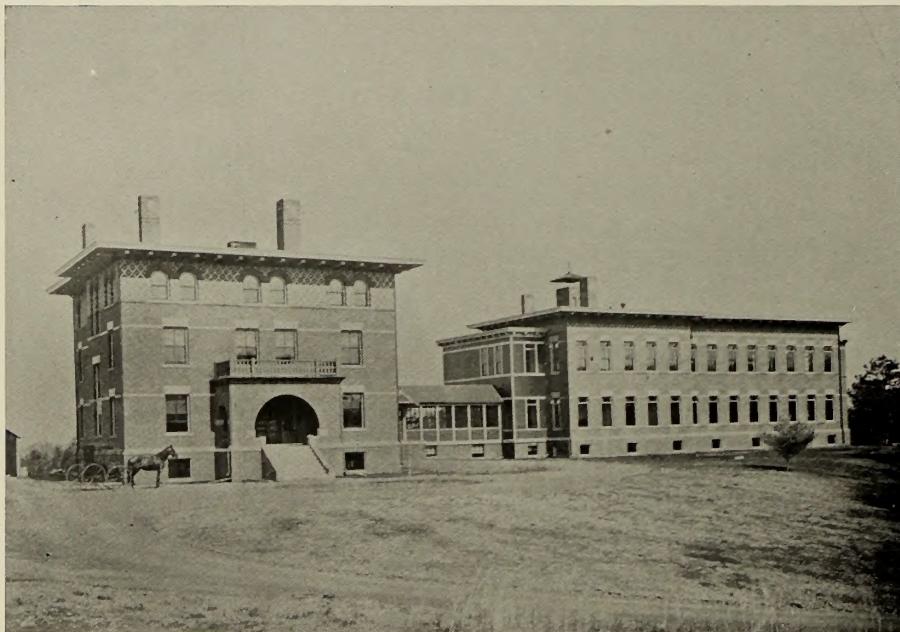


ST. JEROME CEMETERY.

the First Baptist Society, and which has been used for about one hundred and fifty years, the St. Jerome cemetery, Calvary, and French Roman Catholic cemeteries, the latter located on Granby Plains.

The long desired City Hospital was made a reality June 10, 1893, that is, it was handed over to the proper authorities at that time. Rev. Dr. E. A. Reed had been one of its most enthusiastic promoters and had been aided by the best people of the city. It was incorporated by William Skinner, Joseph A. Skinner, J. G. Mackintosh, James

H. Newton, George W. Prentiss, Edward P. Bagg, William Whiting, William F. Whiting, E. C. Taft, Timothy Merrick, Lemuel Sears, James Ramage, L. M. Tuttle, N. H. Whitten, J. Metcalf, E. W. Chapin and others. The building is located on Beech street extension, amid most desirable surroundings.



THE CITY HOSPITAL.

The history of Holyoke is so closely allied with that of manufacturing that the picturesque aspects are often overlooked. The residence portion is admirable, blocks are an exception on the upper streets, and nearly every

house has its own yard, more or less pretentious, with trees and foliage in abundance. The streets all follow an upward tendency, following the grade of hills rising back of the river, the effect being one of terraces rising each above the other.

J. F. Knightly is located on Brown avenue, Elmwood. His house has an excellent view of the valley and river, reaching to Springfield on the south and extending to Granby and Belchertown on the north. Mr. Knightly is engaged in the roofing business

and has a constantly increasing patronage.

Theodore Spamer's fine residence and grounds adorn one of the sightly corners in Elmwood. Mr. Spamer is engaged in the meat business,

and sends delivery wagons all over the city in addition to his Elmwood business.

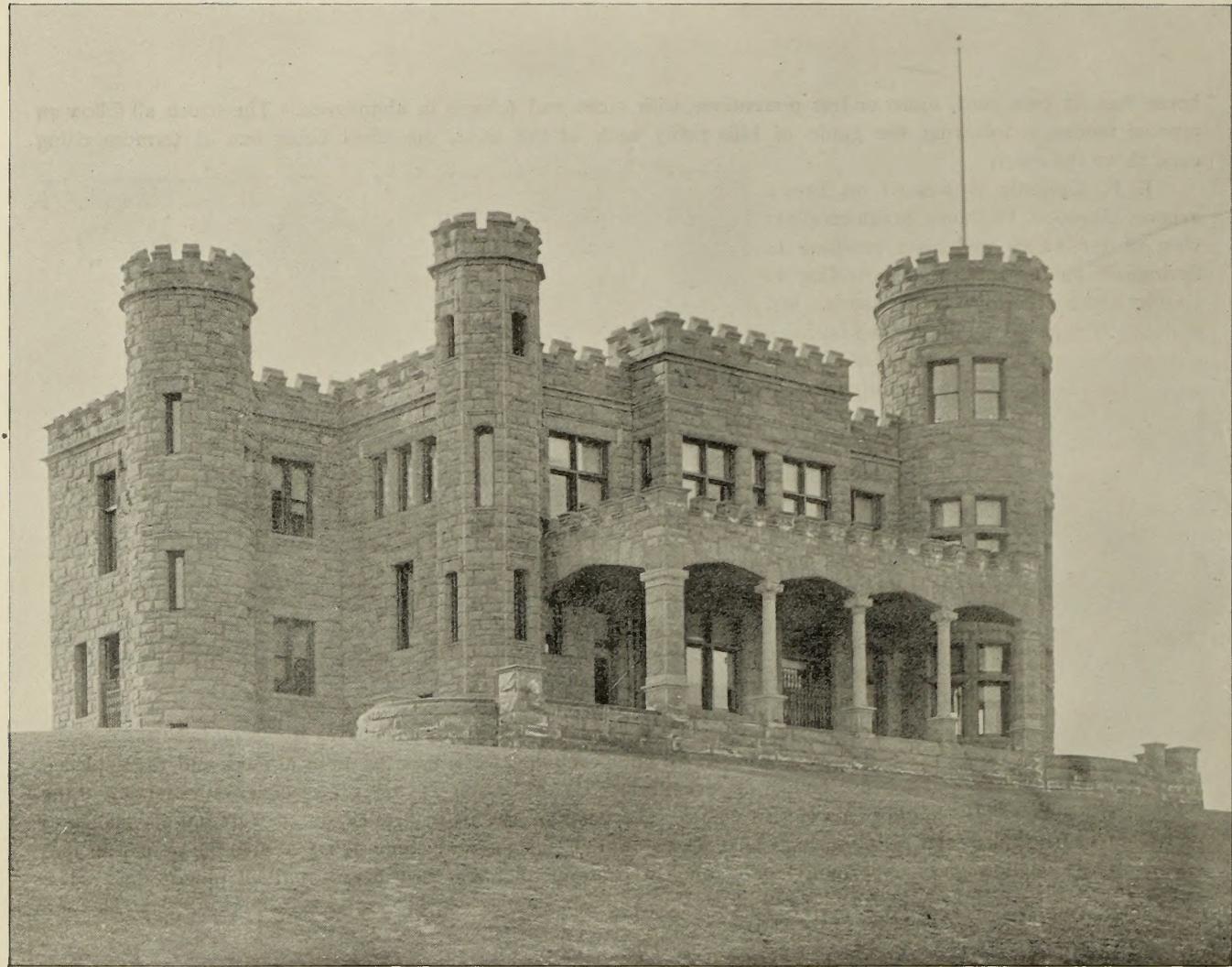


RESIDENCE OF THEODORE SPAMER.

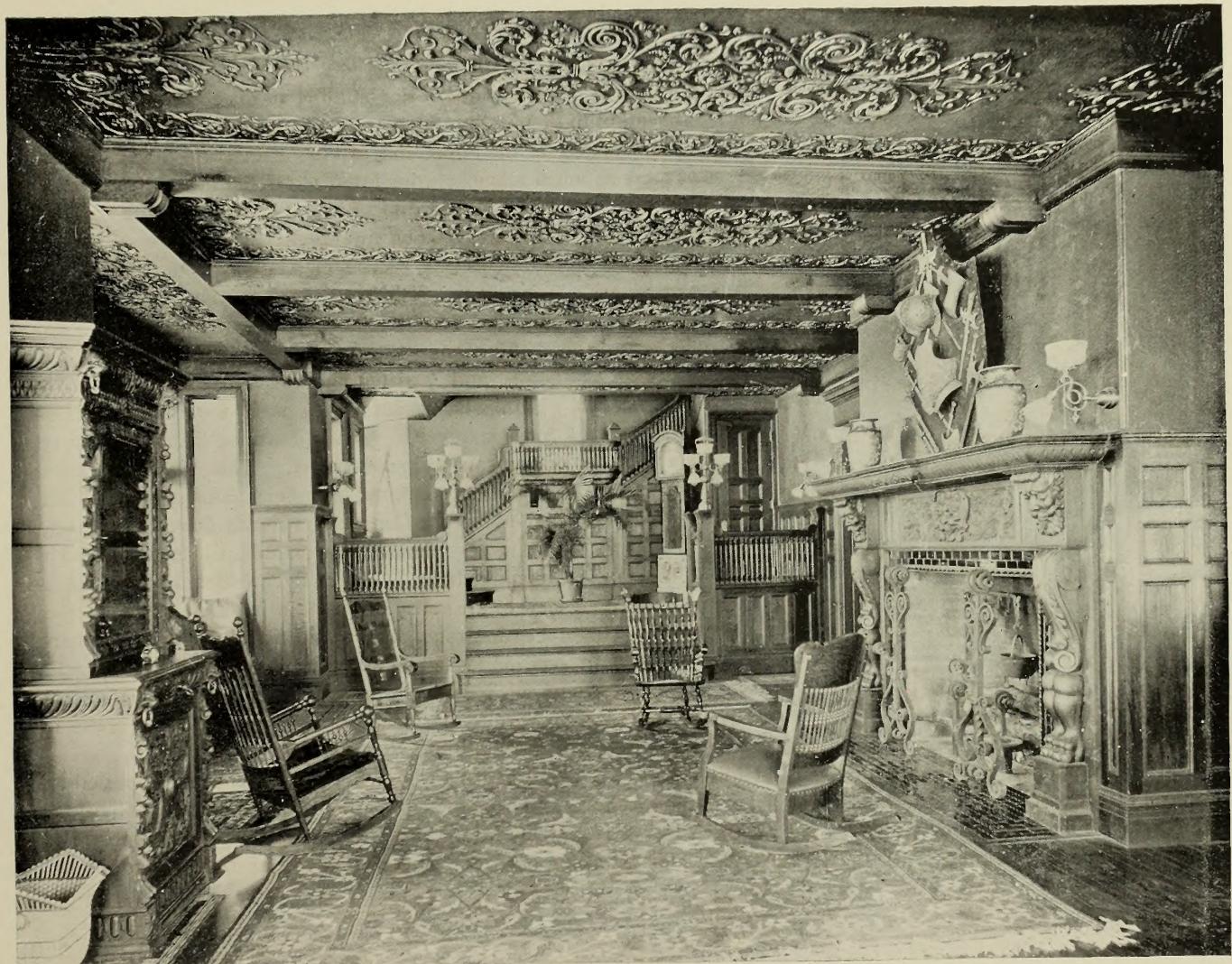
E. C. Taft selected one of the finest outlooks for miles around, and there placed a house known as "Kenilworth Castle," being an exact but smaller reproduction of the old castle of that name. The color of the walls, against the background of hills, gives an "Old Country" character to the scene, which needs crumbling walls and climbing ivy to give the proper ancient effect. Every window gives opportunity for looking at beautiful pictures, all different and all picturesque. The



RESIDENCE OF J. F. KNIGHTLY.



KENILWORTH CASTLE, SUMMER RESIDENCE OF E. C. TAFT.



HALL AND STAIRCASE OF KENILWORTH CASTLE.

grand hall of the castle is the strong feature. It takes up about half the width of the building and is elegantly furnished in appropriate style. The rooms above are not less beautiful in their appointments.

A very imposing home is that of William Skinner, situated on the upper end of Pine street, and this house has a history. In 1874, after the great flood which swept away so much manufacturing interest, Mr. Skinner had the frame

work and boarding of his Williamsburg house brought down to Holyoke and erected again. His mills have also been very successful, a large amount of business being done. The house has been improved in many respects since its removal to its present location.

Ex-Congressman Whiting has a most hospitable home, and assisted by his wife entertains most charmingly, sometimes in their town house, sometimes in the "log cabin down on the farm," a very picturesquely located spot. The "Cabin" is a delightfully comfortable summer cottage on the bank high above the Connecticut river's flow. A veranda, wide as the house and abundantly furnished with lounging chairs, is on the river side and commands a view of the valley down to Springfield. An immense reception room takes up nearly all the house, a generous, old fashioned fireplace, surmounted by the figure of the model cow raised on the farm, adding cheerfulness to the room on chilly days. The house is



RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM SKINNER.

used only for an outing place, and the visits are comparatively of short duration.

Communication is had with the residential portion by electric cars, whose lines are now being extended in several directions. Willimansett is now included in the extension and from there the line meets the Chicopee division, thus establishing direct communication with Springfield. At the western terminus of the line on Northampton street, rails are being laid to connect with Mt. Tom Park. This extension now reaches the Heywood farm. These additions,



RESIDENCE OF EX-CONGRESSMAN WM. WHITING.

with the city, Elmwood, Highland and Springdale lines already established, offer excellent facilities for reaching different portions of the city and suburbs. The improvements are carried out under the supervision of Superintendent W. S. Loomis.

The parks receive due attention and care. Hampden Park, near High and Dwight streets, is one of the beauty spots of Holyoke. Here are the soldiers' monument, drinking fountain and plenty of seats for the weary. Mt.



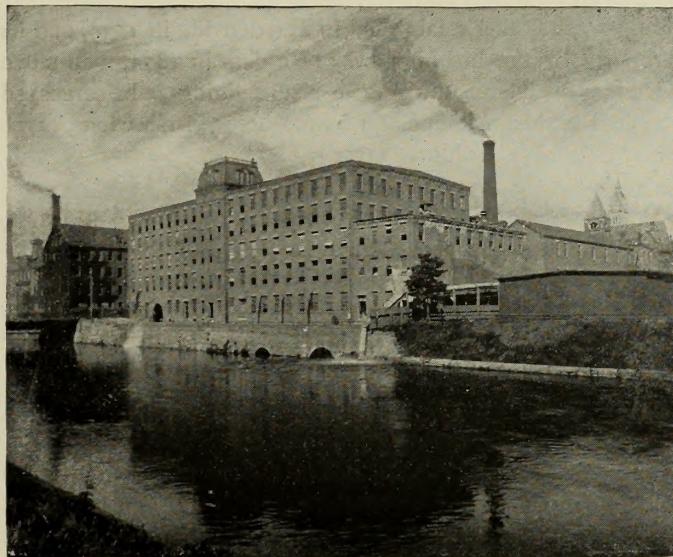
TOWN RESIDENCE OF E. C. TAFT.

Tom is the park of the future, and will be the place of resort for all wishing genuine country air. The car line leading to it carries one through the pleasantest part of the city, the elevation affords commanding views and no park in New England can boast of such natural advantages. The nearest approach to it is Farnum Park, in New Haven. Canonchet Park, given by the Holyoke Water Power Company to the city, is located on Depot Hill and affords a fine pleasure ground. Prospect Park, at the north end of High and Maple streets, is high above the river bank, giving beautiful views of the river's course and valley. Other smaller parks and squares are laid out at intervals all through the city, the newest acquisition being the "Dingle" Park, extending from Maple street to the Beech street extension, where it joins the City Hospi-

tal grounds. A. P. Capen is fast getting the grounds into shape, being transferred from Hampden to the Dingle.

The first one besides the Hadley Falls Company to use the water power controlled at this place, was the Parsons Paper Company, which opened the power-making industry in Holyoke in 1853, with a capital of \$60,000, under the business management of Mr. Joseph C. Parsons, one of the prominent owners. So successful was this enterprise for that time that in ten months 200 tons of stock had been used and fine writing paper made worth

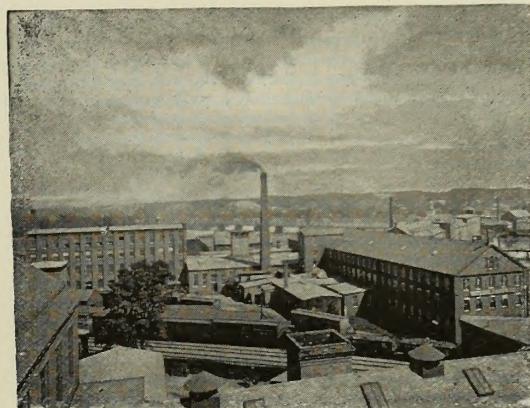
\$50,000. The pressure of the expanding business soon required another mill, which was built in 1859. In November, 1860, one of the mills was burned at a loss of \$60,000, but the insurance of \$30,000 helped to erect another building. So remarkable has been its prosperity that while the capital stock remains the same, the surplus capital is nearly \$1,000,000. The No. 2 mill was completed in 1889, and is considered the finest and best equipped paper mill in the world.



WHITING PAPER CO., NO. 2 MILL.

amplified rapidity, being indeed "too numerous to mention."

The Whiting Paper Company was organized in 1864 by Wm. Whiting in association with E. F. Jenks and L. L. Brown, with a capital of \$100,000. At this time about three tons of paper were made and composed entirely of the

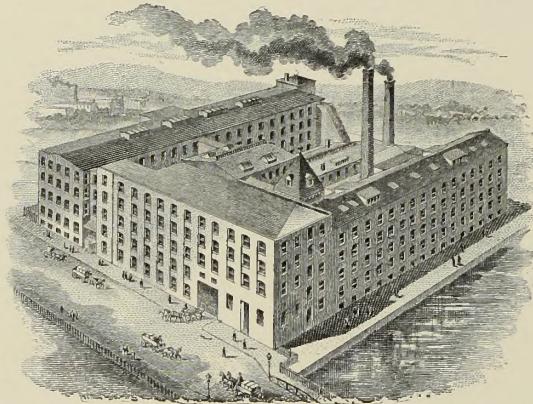


WHITING PAPER CO., NO. 1 MILL.

The Lyman Mills corporation was organized in 1854 with a capital of \$1,470,000. Two of its three mills were erected and operated for a short time previously by the Hadley Falls Company. Lawns, sheetings and drills are made in these mills to the amount of 80,000 pounds or 400,000 yards per week. Manufacturing has increased with unex-

finest grades. The trade soon became so extensive that a second mill was built. The present nominal capital is \$300,000, and the actual capital invested amounts to over \$1,000,000. The product of this company is confined to the higher grades of paper exclusively, and includes wedding paper and bristol, bond, ledger, linen, and extra superfine writing papers. The Whiting papers are handled by the leading paper dealers and stationers throughout the United States and Canada. This company has a third mill at North Wilbraham, in this state. They are now making twenty-six tons of paper of the above mentioned grades, daily.

The Skinner Silk Mill, or the Wm. Skinner Mfg. Company, was first established in Haydenville in 1839, and lost its property by the breaking away of a dam in 1874, then moved to this city. It manufactures satin sleeve linings, silk serges, silk and mohair braids, machine and button-hole twist, sewings, organzine and cassimere sewings. Over 7,000 pounds are made every month. About 500 hands are employed at \$18,000 per month. The business shows what English energy and pluck will do.

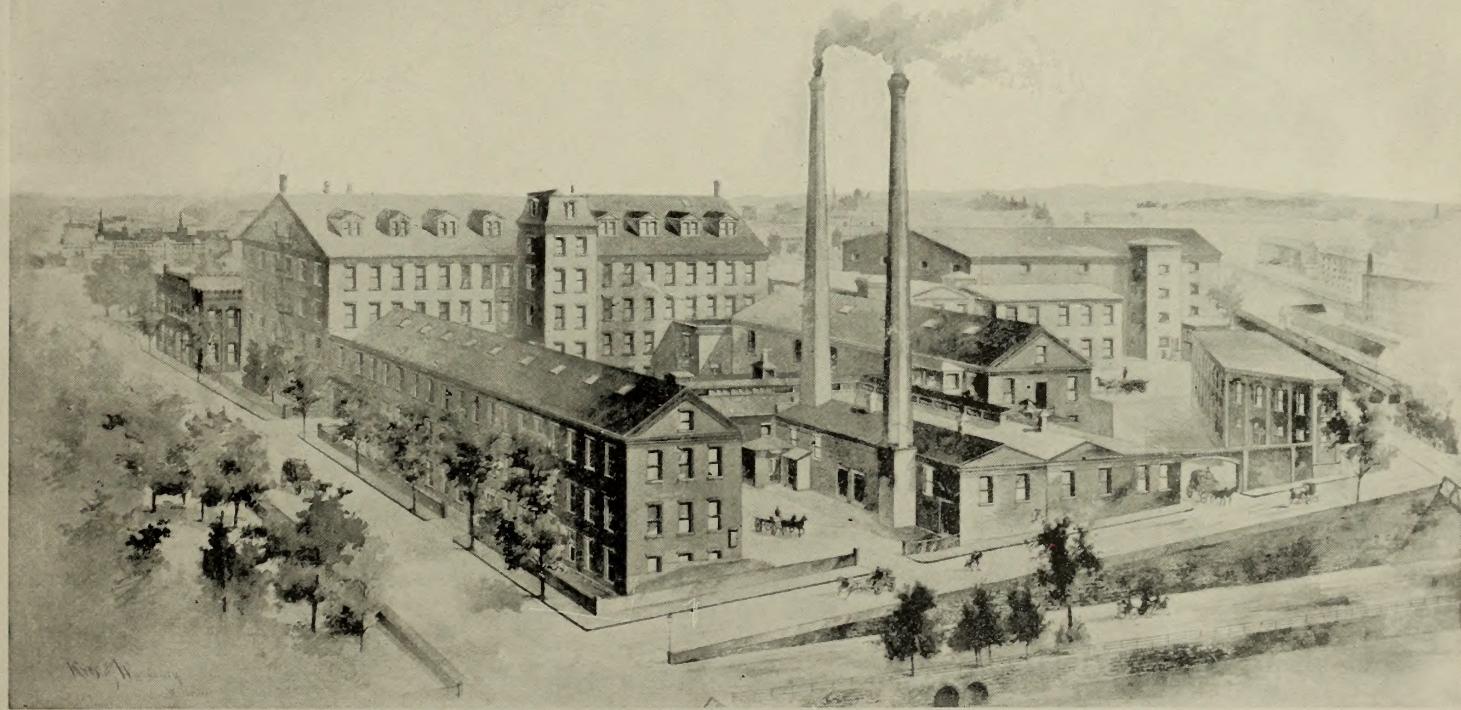


THE WILLIAM SKINNER SILK MILL.

The foundation of what is now the D. Mackintosh & Sons Co., dyers and dealers in colored cottons, was commenced twenty-five years ago by Donald Mackintosh, who originally came to this country for the purpose of starting the works of the Hartford Carpet Company, at Tariffville, Conn.

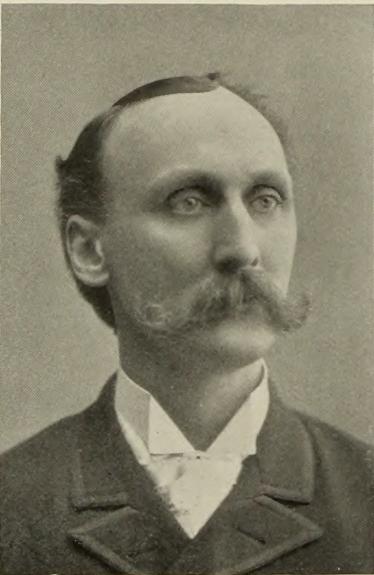
Being a practical man, Mr. Mackintosh soon started in business for himself in a small way, the capacity of production being less than 1,000 pounds per day, and the business has grown until the capacity is now 20,000 per day, and the plant is one of the largest and foremost concerns in their line of business in the country. The concern experienced some reverses, being burned out twice, and at one time removed to Northampton, soon returning to Holyoke, became established again in a rented building and then moved into their present quarters on Lyman street, between first and second canals. The present company was incorporated eight years ago, with Donald Mackintosh, president, J. G. Mackintosh, treasurer, and C. E. Mackintosh, agent. Employ 150 hands, pay roll, \$4,000 a month.





D. MACKINTOSH & SONS' PLANT.

Childs's Business College, which occupies the entire upper floor of Preston's building, 271 High street, was established here in 1883. The object and aim of this institution is to prepare young men and women for the practical, every day affairs of life. The course of study embraces book-keeping, business practice, banking, business arithmetic, penmanship, practical grammar, correspondence, spelling, lectures on commercial law, stenography and typewriting. It has an annual attendance of over one hundred and twenty-five students and employs three regular instructors. The various rooms are nicely furnished and equipped, and nothing is omitted that can add to the comfort and happiness of the pupils. By earnest and faithful work, this school has gained the confidence and support of the public. Its graduates take a high rank in business positions and are always in demand. The school is open from September to July, with sessions day and evening.

A black and white portrait of Charles Hudson Childs. He is a middle-aged man with a dark mustache and receding hairline. He is wearing a dark suit jacket over a white collared shirt. The portrait is set against a plain, light-colored background.

Charles Hudson Childs, the principal, was born in the historic, old town of New Braintree, Worcester county, Mass. He attended the public schools of his native town, and at the age of fifteen entered New Salem Academy. He afterward spent some time in the South in the service of the U. S. government. After returning to the North, he became a student at the Petersham Highland Institute where he made special preparation for teaching. Prof. Childs taught in the public schools for several years, but, in 1883, he determined to broaden his field of work. Accordingly, he took a course of business training at Hinman's College of Business at Worcester, coming to this city in November of that year. Mr. Childs was not only successful as a public school teacher, but he has been very successful in his Business College work. Besides being proprietor of the school here, Mr. Childs is interested in the Childs Business College at New Haven, Conn. He is also an active member of the Business

CHARLES HUDSON CHILDS.

Educators' Association of America—an association which brings him in contact with the leading business educators of the country. Prof. Childs's work is to train young men and women for lives of usefulness. He believes that women as well as men should possess a knowledge of business affairs. That his school is successful is shown by the steadily increasing attendance and the constant demand for its graduates.

The Home School, 226 Northampton street, has occupied the same situation during a period of more than twenty-five years. Has fitted many students for our several New England colleges as well as prepared many of our best young men and women for business positions. The principal, Mrs. Dickerman, hopes to continue her work, and in addition to her former labors will give strictly private instruction to any desiring such teaching. Also parliamentary



HOME SCHOOL, NORTHAMPTON STREET.

law a specialty. Hundreds have found indeed a "home" at this institution since it was established in 1869. Some of the Chinese boys sent out by their government to receive American education, were kindly cared for by Mrs. Dickerman, who has won the gratitude of numerous students.

One of the oldest, as well as best known, architectural firms in the city, is Clough & Reid. J. A. Clough came to Holyoke in 1867 and worked at his trade as a carpenter.



MARBLE HALL.

done buildings at these places: Boston, Springfield, Westfield,

In 1870 he began contracting, and was very successful. Being called upon frequently to make plans, and having natural gifts in that line, in 1876 and 1877 he took a course at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. At the completion of his course he opened an office for the practice of architecture. In 1883 W. B. Reid started as an apprentice with Mr. Clough and in 1889 became a member of the firm, which took the form of Clough & Reid. The joint efforts of these two able men have insured success, and some of the best buildings in the city had their origin in the High street office. The Marble Building, A. E. Crosby, T. J. Flanagan, John Tilley, Dr. Davis, Dr. Geo. A. Maxfield, Jas. F. Coughlan, Woman's Christian Temperance Union, remodelling and additions to the Hotel Hamilton. They have also built some of the most costly and beautiful residences in the city, some of which are: W. E. Syms, M. C. Pfahler, E. L. Bagg, W. A. Chase, John Marra, James E. Delaney, C. B. Davis, H. J. Stratton, A. L. Green, H. J. Frink, N. H. Whitten, James Ramage, Joseph Merrick, C. W. Rider, L. B. Johnson, C. W. Johnson, T. J. Flanagan. They have also done their share of school buildings: Hamilton street building, Nonotuck and Sargeant. They do not confine their field of labor to Holyoke alone, having Chicopee, Northampton, Easthampton, Huntington,

Greenfield, Monroe Bridge, and at Rutland, Vt., Keene, N. H., Hinsdale, N. H., Dayton, Ohio. Clough & Reid give their personal direction and supervision to all of their work. The accompanying cut of Marble Building is one of their best.

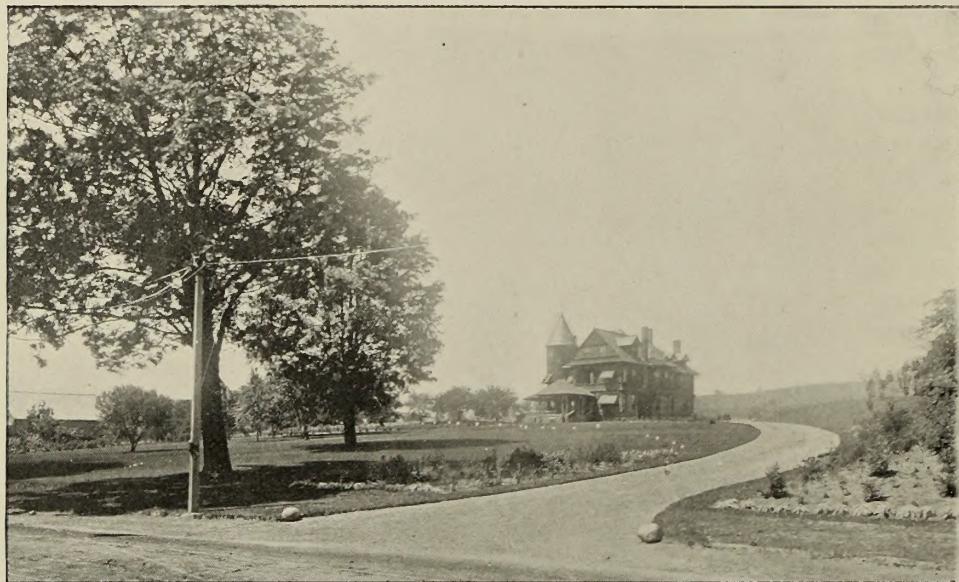
G. P. B. Alderman's office on High street is a busy place, much frequented by intending builders. Mr. Alderman commenced business life in an office at his home, but soon needed more room, his work increasing so that assistants were required. Among these is Henry Alderman, brother of the architect. Among the buildings which have come under Mr. Alderman's supervision are: The First M. E. Church, Endeavor Chapel, First Congregational Church, Parochial school of Rev.



PRECIOUS BLOOD CHURCH PAROCHIAL RESIDENCE,

Chas. Crevier, Central school at Orange, Mass., Town Hall at Granby, Mass., Holyoke Alms House, Leland & Gray

Seminary, Townshend, Vt., the business blocks of J. S. Preston, John Tilley, F. L. Taber, L. J. Rigali, J. S. Comins, J. T. Hartnett, Anthony Kelley, Fred Batchelor, C. P. Lyman, Clovis Roberts, Kraig J. Yoerg, Geo. Lavoie, John McDonald, J. J. Hutton, Joseph Jasmin, D. C. Downing, G. C. Frissell, Howes Bros., H. W. Cooley, Guyott Bros., L.



RESIDENCE OF C. E. MACKINTOSH.

B. White, Louis H. Turgeon, the residences of John Tilley, W. H. Wilson, F. D. Smith, A. H. Morton, O. D. Allyn, E. H. Allyn, W. A. Allyn, Robt. T. Allyn, Carl. A. Allen, F. M. Smith, Jos. L. Laporte, James Barnes, L. G. Heinritz, J. F. Cleary, Thomas M. Cleary, Fred. H. Cook, Rev. Charles Crevier, Thomas J. Tucker, Michael

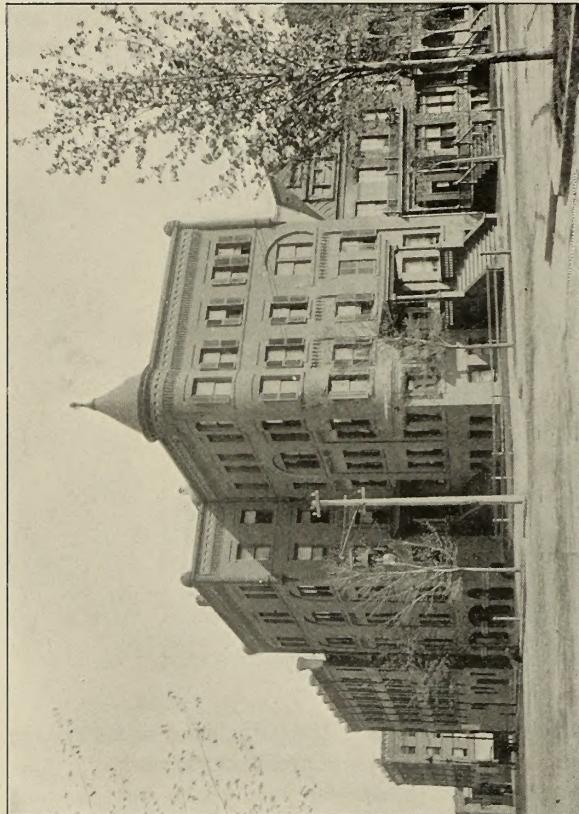
Welch, F. D. Parsons, Fred Batchelor, T. H. Sears, W. H. Mayberry, James Proctor, C. H. Flanders, Howard E. Crafts, A. F. Gingras, Charles Blodgett, M. D.; H. W. Cooley and Mrs. S. W. Smith, of Warren; M. King and Geo. E. Bates, Orange, Mass.; R. C. Kerr, Fall River, Mass.; N. G. Hayes, Northampton, Mass.; Cyrus Damon,



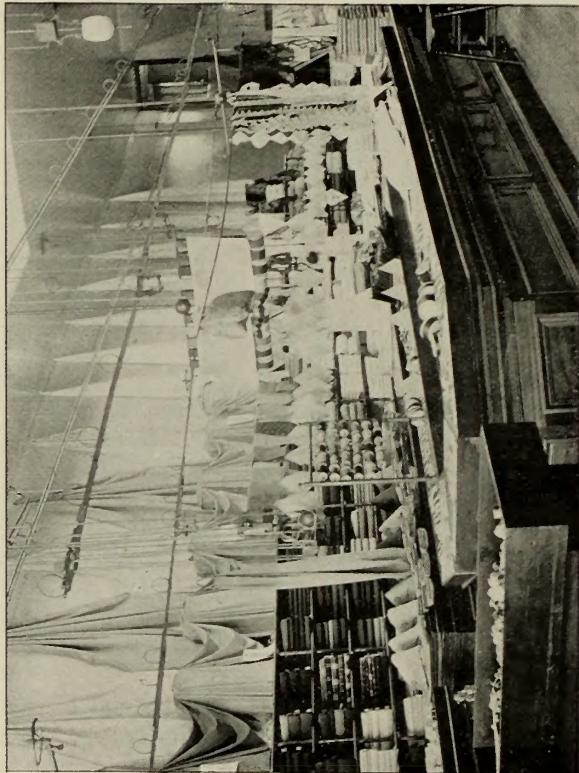
RESIDENCE OF EX-MAYOR SULLIVAN.

New Britain, Conn.; tenement blocks, flats and houses too numerous to mention. The parochial residence of the Precious Blood Church, where Rev. C. Crevier lives, is a notable example of that style of architectural work.

The Maplewood illustrates the perfection attained in the preparation of homes for people who want a home feeling without the cares attending it. Here are suites of apartments, large or small, furnished or unfurnished, and in



THE MAPLEWOOD.



LA FORTUNE & CO.'S STORE.

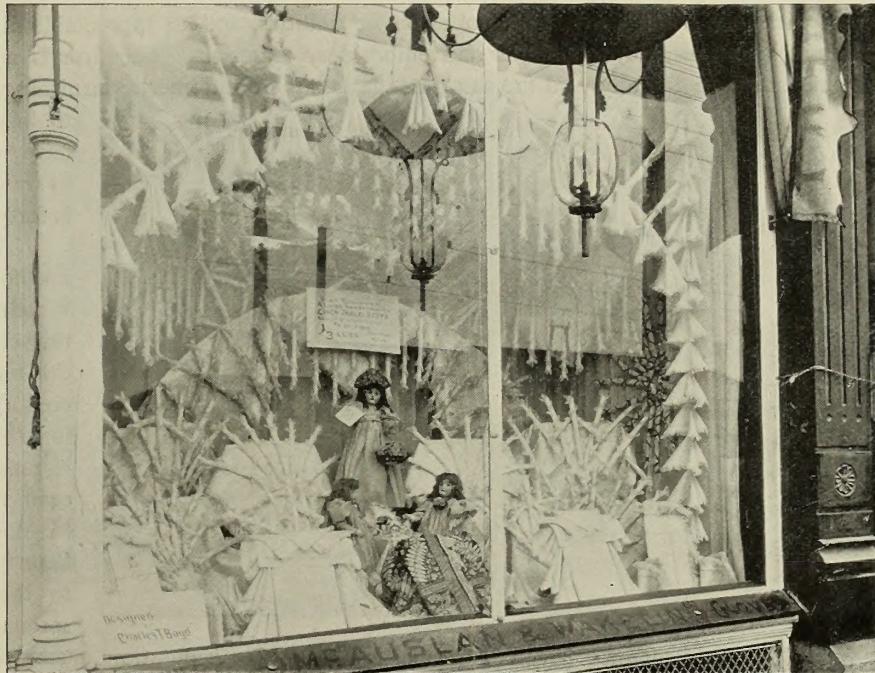
the same building an excellent dining room is kept. An elevator communicates with every floor, the building overlooks Athletic Park and its site on Maple street cannot be surpassed by any in the city. The building was erected in 1889-90 by Frank Beebe.

It is one of the handsomest in the city, of brick with brown stone trimmings, and has sixty rooms, and was the first of this style in the city.

The cut which shows a section of LaFortune & Co.'s new store shows one of the popular Dwight street stores, with a front of 30 feet, depth 100 feet, which is well calculated for its display of goods, being light and cheerful. This firm started business September 10, 1891, and was located at that time on the corner of Appleton and High streets, in Browning Hall. They removed to their present place of business, 77 and 79 Dwight street, March 1, 1895.

Among the successful Dwight street merchants are McAuslan & Wakelin, first organized under the firm name of Connolly, McAuslan &

Reid. In 1886, a change was made by which A. Forbes was taken into partnership. The death of Mr. Connolly, September, 1893, made another change necessary, and W. B. Wakelin, of Nashua, sold out his business of fourteen



WINDOW OF McAUSLAN & WAKELIN'S STORE.

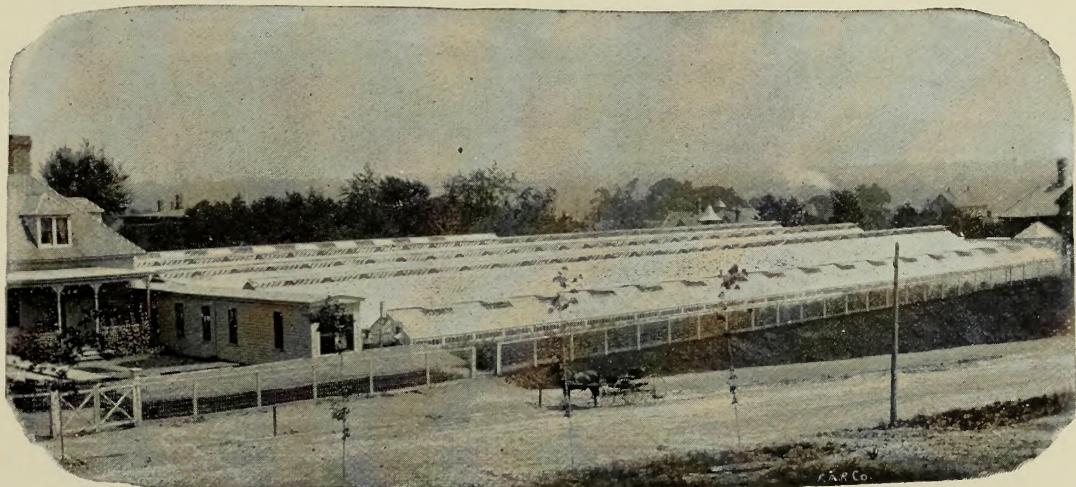
years' standing and bought an interest in the firm, the name then taken being McAuslan & Wakelin, Mr. Forbes still remaining in the business. This change was made January 1, 1895. In 1891, the present store was enlarged by the addition of the store occupied by G. W. Ingalls as a shoe store, and then commenced an extensive addition to the stock, millinery being carried on under better facilities, and an appreciable difference in quantity and quality of the trimmings, notions, gloves, ribbons and embroidery materials. The firm is now in a position to carry the largest general stock in the city, and the assortment extends from domestic furnishings to the finest lace. Careful attention to business and a determination to please have made the store a very popular place to trade. The number of clerks employed is forty.



The J. B. Woodruff Coal & Wood Co. was formed in the winter of 1895, by J. B. Woodruff, who has long been a merchant in this city, and who was induced to take up this business by his elder brother, a veteran coal dealer of Pittsfield. The location, for this business, is an ideal one. Coal is received directly from the Consolidated road track, by means of mammoth chutes, is stored in a building near by and is kept perfectly screened until handed over to the purchaser. Kindling wood of all sorts and hard wood are also sold.

The "Rosemount" green houses have acquired a reputation much wider than the local trade. They were established in 1891 by E. C. Taft, whose knowledge of flowers and determination to provide Holyoke with roses second to none have pushed the trade in fine cut flowers along with such rapidity, that every florist in town realizes that each year the expansion of the business calls for larger outlay and better results if he is to hold his own in the trade. These houses were stocked with the rarest and most perfect varieties of roses, Mermets, Brides, Pearl, Wooton,

Waterville, and all the other members of the gorgeous array. Then come carnations, lilies, smilax, brought to great perfection. Joseph Beach, who has had the houses in charge, has produced fine results, and is now paying considerable attention to chrysanthemums. The home of Mr. Taft is also under Mr. Beach's special care, and in the conservatory are a unique collection of orchids, the most complete in the city. Ed. Shaw handles all the flowers from "Rosemount," and so secures a monopoly. His Dwight street store is a beautiful place when adorned with masses of

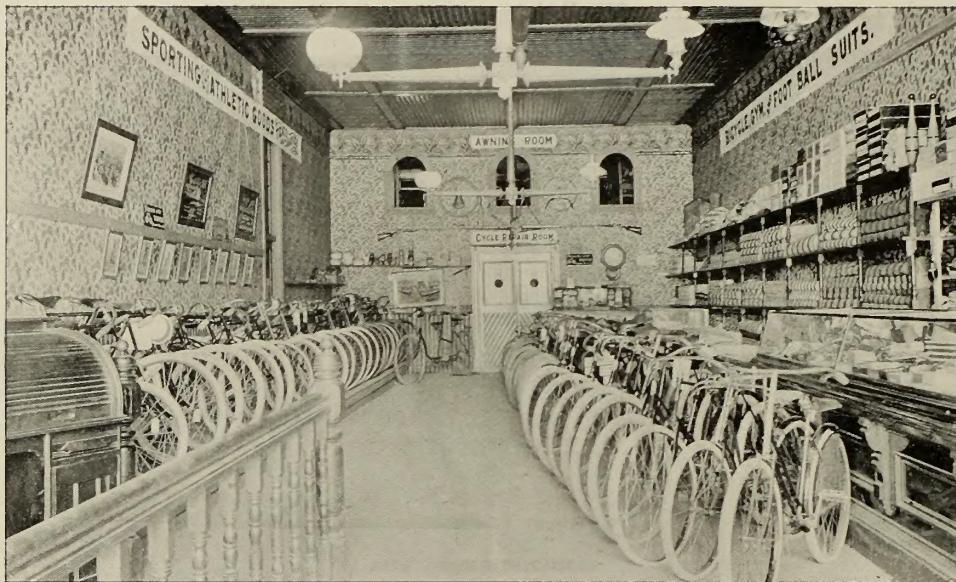


ROSEMOUNT GREEN HOUSES.

roses. The number cut in one day has reached 1,000, the total number cut up to date being 120,000 a season, which covers the period from October to June. Mr. Shaw ships large quantities of flowers to different parts of the country.

Ford & Ross' store on High street is the most popular place in the city when the bicycle season opens. From early morn to dewy eve the devotees of the sport surge in and out in various athletic rigs, and, with new wheels, old wheels, which are brought for repairs, and all the accompaniments of the outing season, make business lively for the

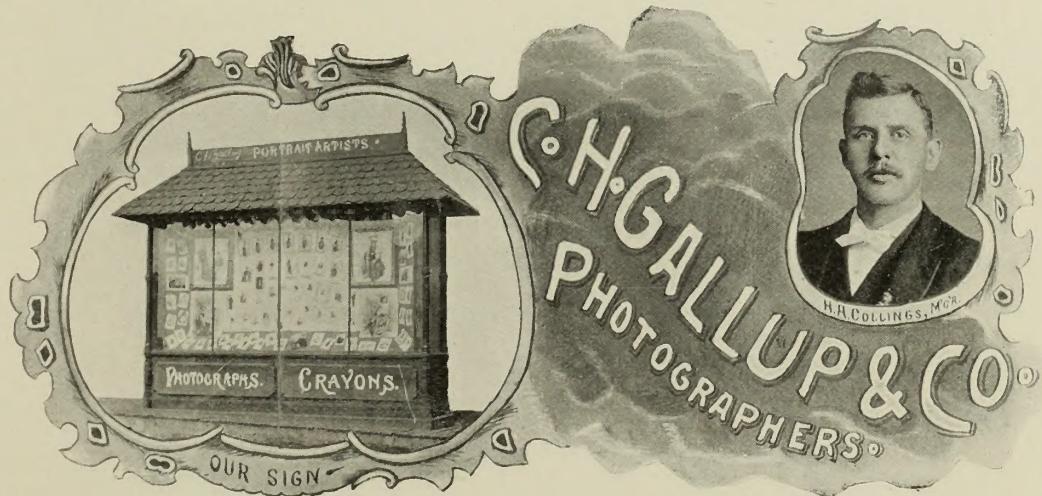
proprietors, who are assisted by many hands during the rush of trade. The business was first established for the sale and placing of awnings, the store being on Main street. The sale of bicycles soon came to be an important feature, and different agencies were added until the line was complete. Athletic goods, camping outfits, sportsmen's goods from



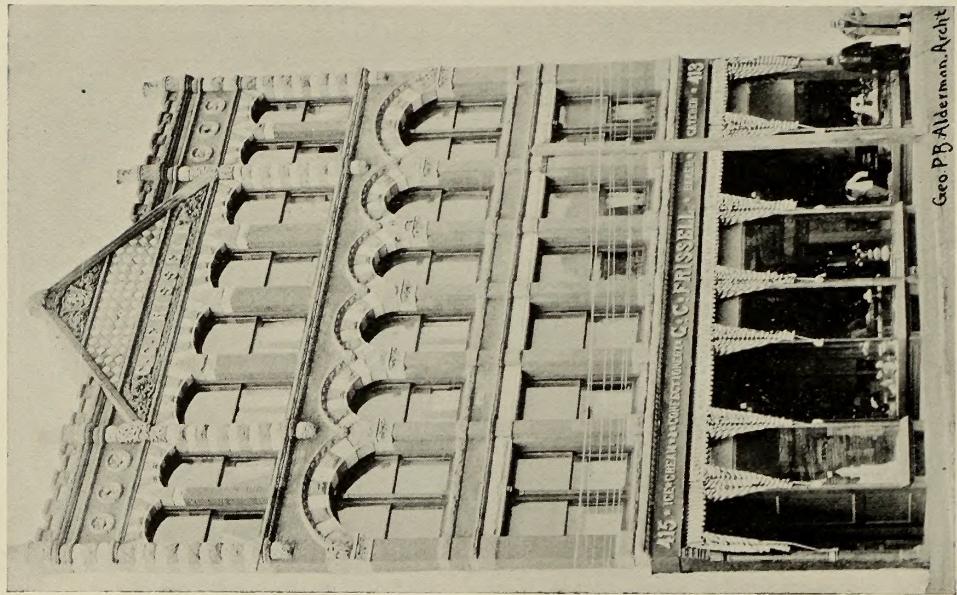
FORD & ROSS' STORE.

fishing tackle up to folding cups, ammunition, indeed nothing is wanting to render it perfect, except the requisite salt pork and accompanying refreshments, these, Messrs. Ford & Ross do not supply. The disposition to accommodate and give entire satisfaction has made this High street store one of the most popular in town.

H. A. Collings, who so ably represents Gallup & Co. in this city, adds to his fame of photographer, that of caricature artist. His special pictures and facial expressions have been published in Leslie's Weekly, in photograph magazines, and been exhibited at the National Exposition. The studio in this city is finely equipped with artistic furniture, backgrounds, and the appliances and instruments are second to none in Western Massachusetts. Mr. Collings makes a specialty of portraits, both in taking the original photographs and enlarging the same or making crayon pictures. Mr. Collings is a man of extensive popularity and wide acquaintance.

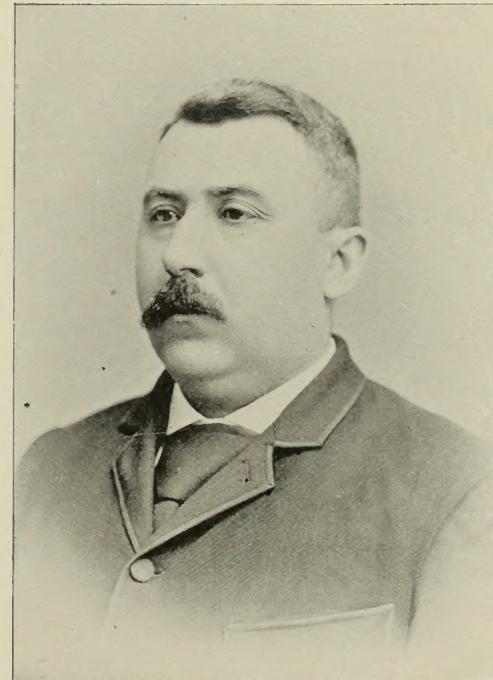


G. C. Frissell has proved himself a worthy resident of a young city, by erecting a building for business purposes which will answer all needs for many years to come. His High street building is one of the finest in Western Massachusetts for the purposes for which it is used. The two stores are connected with double doorway and both are handsomely fitted. Mr. Frissell's original plan was to use the right side for a bakery, proper, and very handsome fittings, glass cases, elegant side-wall decorations, and cut glass in mirrors and ornaments adorn the store.

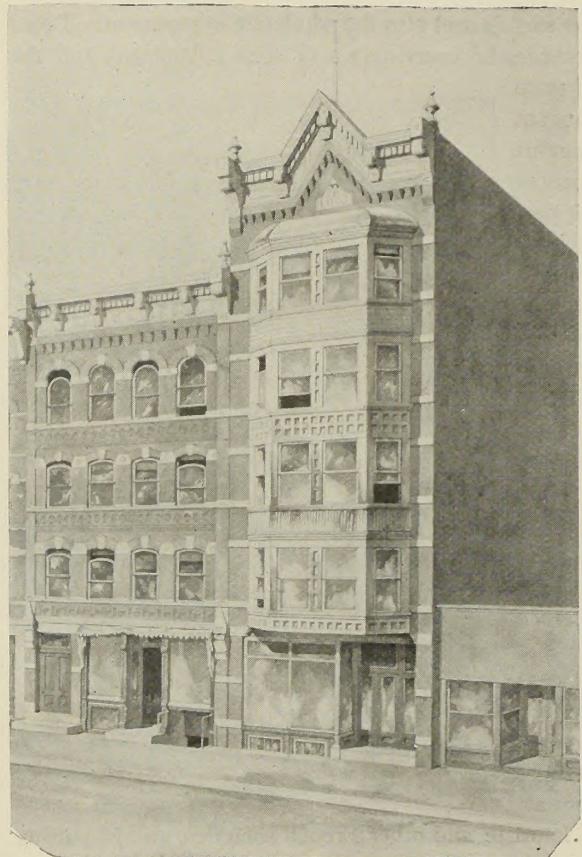


In the rear is the department where carts are send out on their rounds and also the wholesale department. Down stairs is a bakery arranged with all modern appliances for the successful carrying on of such a business, and the system and order make it a pleasant place to visit. The left store contains a handsome soda fountain and pleasant lunch and ice cream room. Everything here is planned with a special view to the comfort and enjoyment of the guests. Mr. Frissell thought Holyoke people could appreciate a good thing and gave it to them. An important part of the business is the catering for weddings, parties, etc. Special attention is given to this and the newest effects in table decorations are brought out. The store is justly considered a representative one in this city of push and thrift.

O. Z. E. Charest, doing business under the firm name of Sainte-Marie & Charest, at 350 Main street, is one of the influential French citizens closely identified with the best interests of the city both in private life and official capacity. When business is not too rushing, Mr. Charest will chat with visitors and tell of his starting out in life, his coming to Holyoke ten years ago, his connection with what was then the Holyoke Furniture Company, and his connection with the late Mr. Sainte-Marie. When the latter died his widow thought best to leave her interest in the business with Mr. Charest, who has since carried on the large establishment under the same firm name. The stock includes a most complete line of household furnishings. Orders are taken for every kind of upholstering or any variety of furnishing. Goods are displayed in many different rooms, the entire stock occupying several floors and extra buildings. Special features are the Highland range and Gurney refrigerator, which Mr. Charest puts out as leaders. Officially, he is a member of the School Board, St. Jean Baptiste and other French societies, always putting forth his best efforts for his countrymen and his adopted city.



O. Z. E. CHAREST.



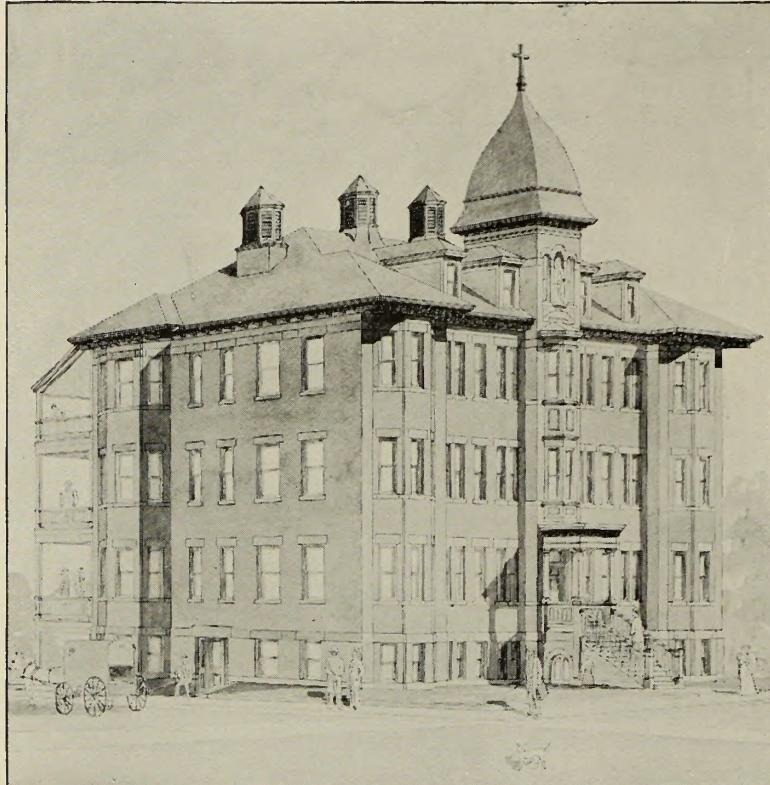
The Lyman & Kellogg Co., dealers in furniture, carpets, draperies, curtains, oil-cloths, stoves and heaters, occupy the entire six floors as well as three floors in adjoining block for their business. The business was begun at 75 Main street by S. T. Lyman & Son, in 1872, employing three men, ten years later moving to a more commodious store at 141 Main street, where the business continued to grow. In 1888, S. T. Lyman withdrew from the firm and the business was continued by C. P. Lyman, until the present stock company was formed May, 1894, uniting the two firms of C. P. Lyman and C. L. Kellogg & Co. By this consolidation the company is enabled to employ thirty to forty men, and to do business at less cost than before. The store at 141 Main street is occupied by the stove, plumbing and gas fixture department. The new store, No. 139 Main street, is used for their commodious offices and a show room for desks, side boards, folding beds and tables. The second floor is for display of a large and elegant line of carpets, rugs, mattings and parlor goods, easy chairs in great variety, draperies and curtains. Third floor is rich with chamber suits, both iron and fancy woods. Fourth floor is used for upholstering and storage. Fifth floor, as a shop for working tin, sheet-iron, copper, brass and furnace work. All floors are made easy of access by an elevator, making this establishment one of the most complete in this section and worthy of a larger patronage.

The Hotel Hamilton, formerly Holyoke House, has been and is now the representative hotel of the city. Since its completion in 1878, it has been the best hotel. There have been

slight fluctuations in its career during different managements, and now, under the care of Mr. George H. Bowker, it is enjoying its most marked prosperity. Its builders had ambitious designs for the house and these have been realized. In 1889, extensive repairs and enlargements were made, giving forty extra rooms, an elegant dance hall and entrance, beside enlarging the post office, which is under the hotel proper, and with which direct communication is had by means of a chute from the hotel office in the main entrance hall, to the main room in the post office. This is the only hotel in the world thus equipped. It was convenient before, for the office was in the same building, but to write a letter and slide it direct to the mailing room is like a fairy tale. The hotel is equally convenient in other ways, having telegraph, telephone, barber shop and news room all under one roof. The finishings of the house are of the newest and best. Steel ceilings extend the length of the main corridor and ladies' entrance and over the grand staircase, which is lighted by a light-hued clouded glass window. The side walls have been treated with a stippling brush and made artistic in finish. There are accommodations for 150 guests daily, the dining room having a seating capacity of 300 at one time. Six experienced chefs preside over the delicacies prepared for the table, and those who have enjoyed the hospitality of the house know their ability. The Hamilton has come to be quite a popular place for people giving dinner parties, receptions, etc., for care and attention are always insured, and the details of a social affair are carried out with exactness. The Connecticut Board of Water Works, Connecticut Valley Dental Society, Congregational Club of Connecticut, and many other organizations of like character, hold the Hamilton in high estimation as a meeting place. The number of so-called "swell" receptions held here increases each year, as the capabilities of the house and proprietor become better known. The Arlington Club, the leading and only representative organization of Holyoke's four hundred, holds the assemblies and balls here. The house, for the time



HOTEL HAMILTON.



HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE HOSPITAL.

being, is given over to the bright array of society people who always come out to honor the Arlington management.

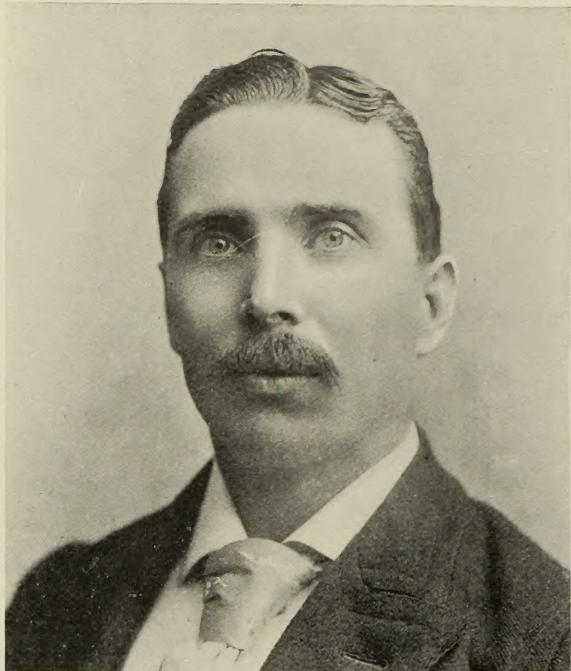
The House of Providence, a name familiar for many years to the sick and suffering of Holyoke, carried on its charitable work in brick dwelling houses on Dwight street until, through the efforts of Rev. P. J. Harkins, more than any other, the fine new edifice was completed and placed at the disposal of the Sisters, under the direction of the Reverend Mother. The dedication took place last October, the 3d, these exercises being delayed somewhat by the absence of Bishop Beaven, who was in Europe, so the house had many occupants when the exercises took place. The building is most completely fitted, the wards being small and so more desirable, for one patient cannot be depressed by a large number of fellow-sufferers. The building faces the south, long corridors extend the length of the building and from these open the private rooms and wards, all pleasant and well lighted. The Ladies of Charity, a band of prominent Catholic women, render assistance in numerous practical ways and form a valuable accessory to the work of the Sisters.

The Griffith, Axtell & Cady Printing Company is a familiar name to a large number outside the city of Holyoke, and is connected with fine printing and embossing. The moving spirit of the establishment is Mr. J. Eveleth Griffith, who was born in Washington, D. C., in 1860. His business life began in 1875, and in 1879 he established a job printing office of his own. Later he made several ventures in weekly journalism and started the Daily Journal, which bade fair to be a success and develop a bright future for the boy of twenty. He was seized, however, with the Western fever, and selling out his Washington interests he went West and travelled over the country for two or three years, gaining experience which has ever since been valuable. In July, 1882, he went to Springfield, Massachusetts, and here began the development of that faculty for artistic printing which has since gained Mr. Griffith fame. The following year he came to Holyoke, accepting a position with Clark W. Bryan & Co., and after working there three years returned to Springfield as a partner in the firm of Wells, Rafter & Co. The firm sent out a strikingly beautiful embossed card announcing the change in the firm. The card attracted instant attention. Six months later he removed to Holyoke and individually opened a new job office which was a success from the first. In fact, business grew so fast that larger quarters became necessary, and in 1888 these were secured and C. S. Axtell taken into partnership. In 1890, further enlargements were made and the Griffith, Axtell & Cady Company incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts. Since that time both Mr. Axtell and Mr. Cady have disposed of their interests. The work of Mr. Griffith, both as a printer and embosser, is noted for purity and simplicity of design combined with striking



JAMES EVELETH GRIFFITH.

effectiveness of execution. Yet everywhere a keen appreciation of the character of the job is shown, color, paper and type all being in perfect harmony and yet perfectly adapted to the job, though mere smoothness is never attained at the expense of strength.



JOHN F. SHEEHAN.

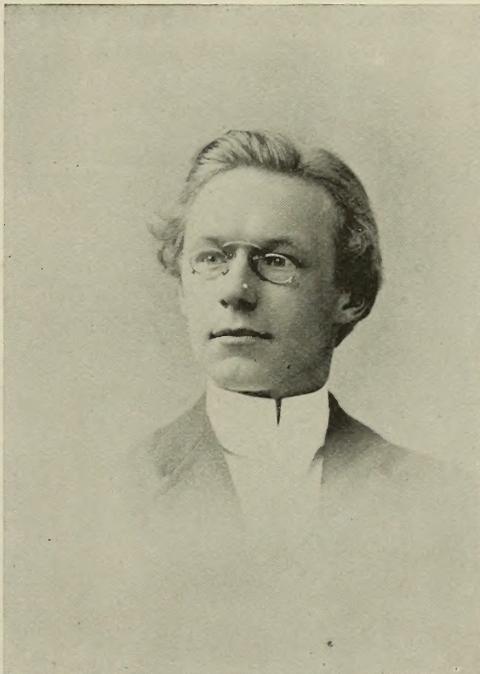
advice is much sought and his opinions justly valued. A hard worker himself, he knows the meaning of honest efforts in others, and encourages it by example and principle.

The music and art of early Holyoke were looked after by competent people, Judge W. B. C. Pearson being a leader. Thomas M. Shepherd interested himself in pushing the artistic instincts of the new city and induced the people to educate themselves to appreciate the best in art.

"The first time I ever saw Judge Pearson," said a well-known High street man the other day, "was in Belchertown. He was leading an orchestra, and he was a dandy, I can tell you. Dressed in a black suit, white vest and white gloves, the Judge was worth looking at, and he conducted the orchestra with the ease of an old leader. He was handsome as a picture. His musicians came, I think, from Northampton mostly, and they went about the country giving concerts. It was later than this that Judge Pearson commenced leading the Second Congregational choir. He had the musical talent of the place carefully gathered together and made the most of it. There were singers in those days, I tell you," said the man who remembered the past but enjoyed the present.

Among the musicians of today there has been a determined effort to produce a better style of music in a better way. During the last ten years a change has been making rapid advances, both audience and musicians insisting on listening to and producing more thoughtful compositions. This is due to the singers, most of them volunteer, who have given their time and talents freely to produce this excellent result. Holyoke has never put forth any musical claims, it has been modest and in better taste not to, but, today, it is doubtful if a manufacturing city with a population corresponding to the size of ours can justly claim anything like the advance made by Holyoke in matters musical.

William Churchill Hammond, whom Holyoke is proud to claim as her own, by right of adoption, has become a leader in the musical life of the city. A fine musician himself, Mr. Hammond has shown the true missionary spirit by carefully cultivating appreciation of the best music in the minds of Holyoke people. This he has done by giving a series of free public



WILLIAM CHURCHILL HAMMOND.

organ recitals, by the organization and, more than that, the keeping together, of a volunteer choir, led by a fine quartette, the training of a children's choir, and in a quiet, effective personal influence, always bearing on the bringing out of the highest musical taste. Mr. Hammond is much more than a musician, he is a Christian gentleman of the conscientious type which recognizes the importance of giving the best of himself to the work in hand. The

support and encouragement afforded by the Second Congregational Church have greatly aided Mr. Hammond in his efforts, opening the church for the afternoon and evening recitals, the total number of these being 127, which have been entirely free to the public. The singers of the city have given their services also, Mrs. Mary Shumway-Parsons, Will Allyn, Mr. and Mrs. I. Sawyer, Mr. and Mrs. E. N. White, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Weiser, Mr. George Parsons, Arthur Newell. Organist G. H. Bemis rendered valuable assistance at the last recital. Members of the choir and others have lent their aid in helping increase the interest in these recitals.

The American music system, successfully in operation in many schools of this commonwealth and outside this state, is the product of the joint efforts of our superintendent of schools, E. L. Kirtland, and Professor Zuchtmann, vocal instructor in the public schools. Mr. Kirtland comes of a musical family, it would be strange indeed if he could not sing, that being a family accomplishment. He has gone beyond the line of personal accomplishment and has given to the public a system whose genuine merits at once brought it into favor. The authors have given years of thought and experience to the work. It begins at the foundation of all vocal culture by first teaching how to breathe and properly develop the muscles of the throat and vocal organs, thus securing a correct speaking tone, which prolonged produces a musical tone, while through accent,

MISS RAE CORSER.

rhythm and time are developed. Step by step the pupil intelligently masters the entire course.

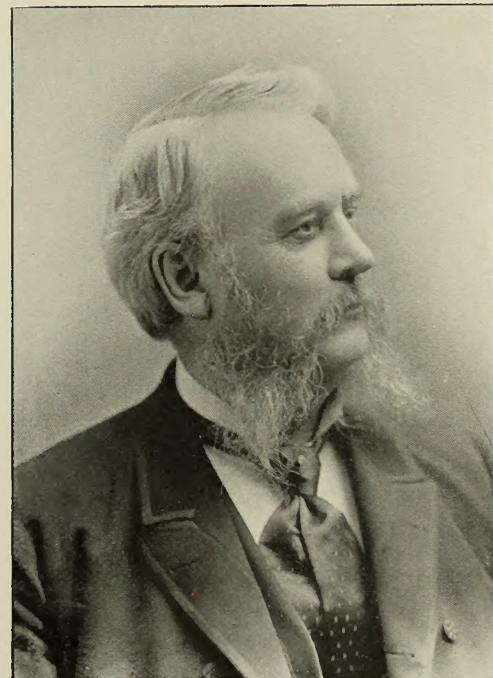
Miss Rae Corser, daughter of C. A. Corser, is one of the young singers of Holyoke likely to make a shining mark in the musical world. She has a contralto voice of unusual power, compass and sweetness, which is being

cultivated under the instruction of the celebrated Madame Marchesi, of Paris. Miss Corser will remain abroad for two years at least, as her ambition, Grand Opera singing, will require long and careful preparation.

The French and Irish residents have helped form the local taste in music, mainly through the influence of the churches. The Church of the Precious Blood, Perpetual Help, Sacred Heart, St. Jerome's, The Rosary, and their respective organists have labored faithfully in the good cause. The Potvin, Prew and Laporte families, the earliest French residents here, have assisted in this as well as all other matters relating to the best interests of the city. Gilbert Potvin came here in 1864. He was enterprising and later became one of the largest contractors. Nicholas Proulx, or Prew, as the name is now spelled, and the Laportes came later and speedily became influential in church and out.

Art has seen its bright and dark days. The first organized effort having as its object the promotion of and better understanding of art, was in November, 1881, when, under the management of Thomas Shepherd, a society was formed, its members subscribing to the following: "We, the undersigned, hereby agree to form an art class with Prof. J. Wells Champney, of New York, as instructor. The term to consist of twelve lessons, one every Tuesday, commencing November 15. The expenses of the term shall be equally paid by each member in advance, or, if desirable, half in advance and remainder when course is half completed. The Art class shall be limited to twenty-five members. A committee shall be chosen that is herewith authorized to transact all the business of the class.—T. M. SHEPHERD, Manager."

The members were: Wm. A. Prentiss, Fred H. Newton, Leila T. Newton, Mrs. B. F. Hosford, Mrs. Sarah M. Fullerton, W. A. Chase, Jessie and Carrie Chase, Tina C. Morrill, James S. Newton, Lily F. Flagg, Fannie A. Parmelee, Mrs. Bott,



PAST COMMANDER DR. G. H. SMITH.

(This cut arrived too late for insertion in the proper place.)



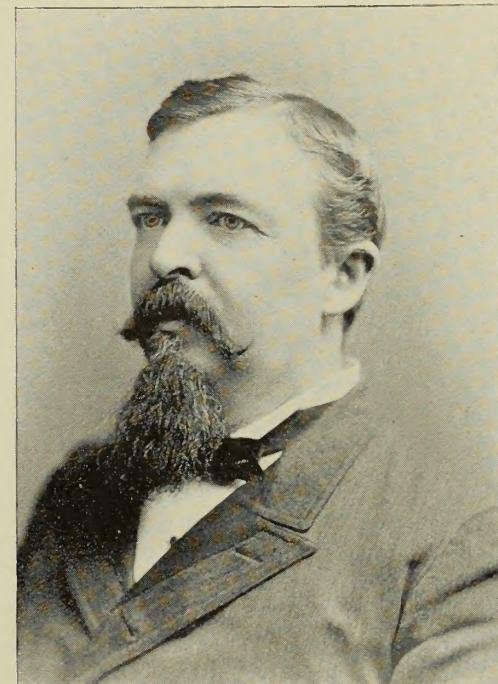
MONUMENTAL WORKS OF H. M. COOK.

Nannie Homans, Agnes R. Allyn, Laura M. Newton, Susie Newton, Hattie M. Webber, Ray S. Whiting, Mary L. Whitten, Edith C. Lamb, Carrie Wiers, H. E. Leonard, Mrs. C. W. Rider, Susie H. Kimball.

H. M. Cook's monumental works on Railroad street have constantly an exhibition of beautiful stone and marble work which never fails to attract attention. The force of cutters always busy turns out the finest results. Quincy, Westerley, Scotch, Swede, Barre granite and marbles are worked up into artistic effects, all kinds of stone-work in monumental and for other purposes being produced in large quantities. The work is sent to all parts of the country. The heavy work is done in Quincy, where Mr. Cook has connection with extensive works. The personal care and oversight of the proprietor are given to the business and this insures general satisfaction.

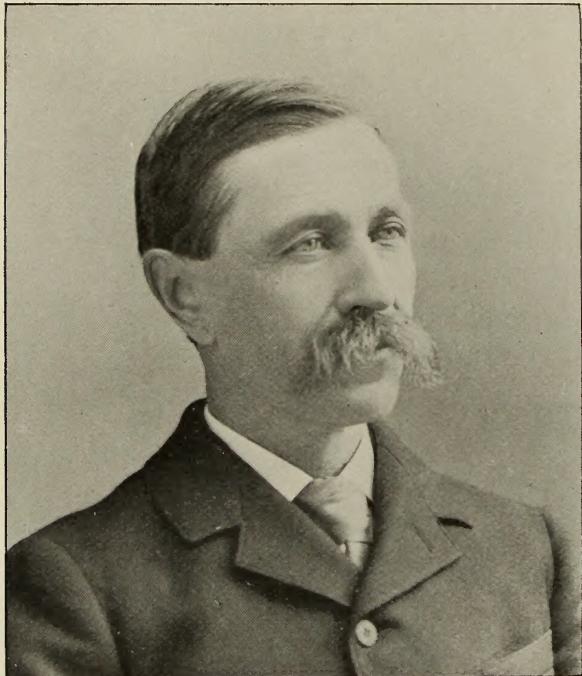
Dr. J. J. O'Connor, one of Holyoke's beloved physicians, is the only one of the city's mayors whose life history is closed. He was early identified with the history of the town, coming here in 1866 after graduating from Harvard, as city and town physician, and was elected mayor in 1885, serving two terms. Dr. O'Connor was very popular with all grades of society. His ability was unquestioned. He served acceptably as member of the State Board of Lunacy and Charity, and was vice-president of the Massachusetts Medical Society. He erected the block of brick houses at the corner of Maple and Dwight streets known as the O'Connor block, and which is now taken care of by his widow, who, with her family, lives in one of them. Dr. O'Connor's death, which took place in 1888, at the age of 45 years, was deeply regretted by all who knew him.

Dwight Ives was born in Holyoke, in 1837. He comes from one of the old families of the town, the home-farm lying back of Northampton street, among fertile fields. In addition to his large farming interests, Mr. Ives has carried on a milk route, and now lives at 469 Northampton street, having



DR. J. J. O'CONNOR.

left the farm, though it is still under his supervision. He has seen the wonderful progress of his native city, and his intimate knowledge of its needs brought him before the public first as councilman. Then he was elected representative to the Legislature in 1894, and was re-elected in 1895. Mr. Ives is an able, unassuming man.

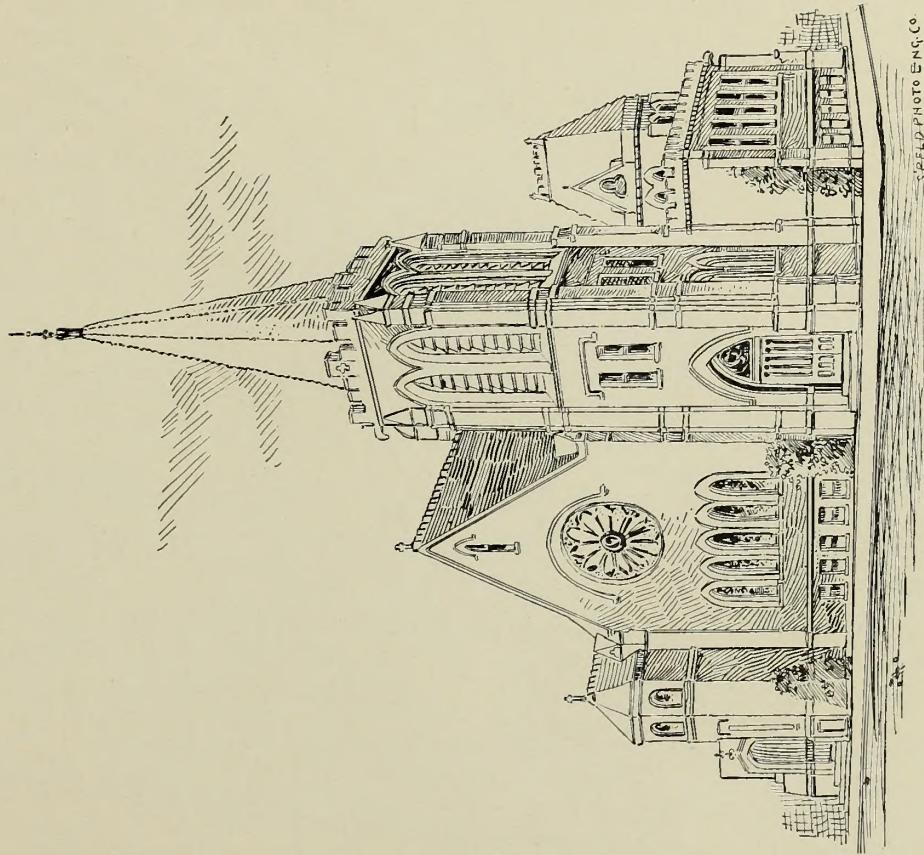


DWIGHT IVES.

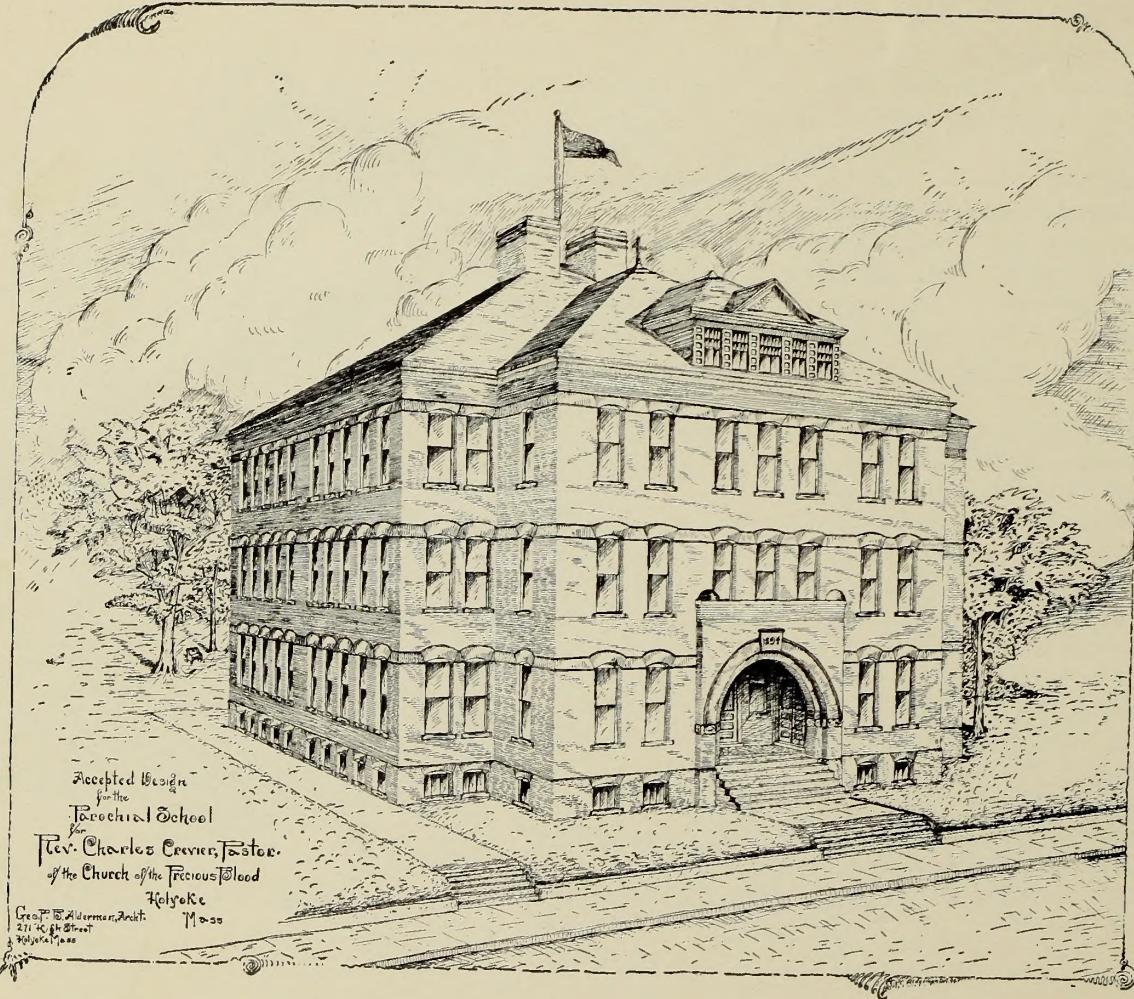
The new Grace Chapel, a branch of the Second Congregational Church, has accepted plans for a new building which came too late for insertion with the churches. The new home for Grace Branch is to be on the south corner of Race and Cabot streets. The lot is 108 feet on Cabot street and 55 feet on Race street. There will be a dry and light room that may be used for reading room or any other useful branch of the growing work. This room is separated from a large hall about 35 by 45 feet which occupies the space beneath the auditorium. Here are to be facilities for dining or amusement room. This receives light from Cabot street and from the ten foot light space on the side parallel with Cabot street. It may be approached by two or three different stair-ways. At the rear of this on the inside corner of the building is the coal and boiler room. Next to that toward Cabot street, is the kitchen with a sink and place for range. Between the kitchen and Cabot street is a stairway and pantry.

The main floor of the building is reached by going up about nine steps, and will probably be accessible by two, possibly three, entrances. On Race street will be the room, 20 by 25 feet, serviceable for primary room on Sunday, and possibly for a kindergarten during the week. East of this is

the auditorium, from which the primary room is separated by sliding doors. The pulpit will be in one corner, probably the south-east, with a choir gallery behind it and the organ space in the rear of the choir. The main



THE NEW GRACE CHAPEL.



Accepted Design  
for the  
Parochial School  
for  
Rev. Charles Crevier, Pastor  
of the Church of the Precious Blood  
Holyoke

Geo P. Alderman, Architect  
211 W. 4th Street  
Holyoke, Mass

M-55

floor will have a seating capacity of 162 with the seats arranged in the circular form. There will be a curved gallery over the rear of the room which will add about 150 to the seating capacity. At the rear of the organ space will be a small room serviceable for the pastor's study with steps leading to the choir gallery. Between this room and the Cabot street entrance is a room 15 by 22 feet which may be used as a church parlor and for a Bible class on the Sabbath. This also opens into the auditorium by sliding doors or a wooden screen that will roll up around a cylinder at the top of the room. In this way the three rooms and the gallery of the main floor are practically available for public exercises with a seating capacity of from 450 to 500. Up stairs are two rooms 9 by 13 and 10 by 20, with three class rooms in front of them, and overlooking the platform.

Rev. Dr. E. A. Reed and his supporters in the church have been the means of getting this branch of the Second Congregational Church in good working order. The city has also known Dr. Reed's influence in important matters outside his regular church work. He has been a powerful friend of the City Hospital. When the Holyoke Society of Fine Arts was organized in 1890, he became president and proved of great assistance in furthering the ends of the organization, namely, the cultivation of artistic taste and appreciation among Holyoke people. The Horticultural Society has felt his influence and practical aid. The doctor's interest has never lagged either as exhibitor or friend of the society, and in June, 1895, the success of this organized body of flower-lovers reached its height in the annual flower show held the 13th and 14th of the month. The future of Grace Mission, branch or whatever name it is best known by, points to the early establishment of a church under the leadership of Rev. A. W. Remington, the present pastor of the chapel.

The Parochial School, used in connection with the Precious Blood Church, is a commodious building 80 by 96 feet, of brick, and three stories high. It has twelve recitation rooms, 28 by 32 feet each, also five small class-rooms, 17 by 12 feet. The heating and ventilating system is of the best, and was inspected by the school committee and invited guests when the building was opened November 7, 1894. On this occasion, Rev. C. Crevier welcomed the guests and enjoyed showing his fine building to them.

The southern extremity of the city, Springdale, is a purely German product. The centre of interest there is Turn Hall, founded by a few German families who bought lots there, and in consequence of some differences between the members of the Bridge Street Hall, organized their own social society. This property includes about \$20,000, and supports a fine gymnasium where children from three years old and upwards receive physical training. William Krug is employed to give instruction in German and English language. There is a sick benefit and a \$50.00 funeral

fund for society members. The gymnasium property alone is valued at \$10,000. The Turners never returned from a Turnfest without taking prizes, and in competition with the entire United States, at Chicago and Milwaukee in 1893, were equally successful. When the river rises in the spring, then the residents look alive, for the water has a fashion of becoming sociable and comes uncomfortably near the houses. In April, 1895, there was six and eight feet



SPRINGDALE DURING FRESHET OF APRIL, 1895.

of water over the electric car track extending from South Holyoke to Springdale, and the cellar of the house at the corner of Main and Vernon streets had a foot and a half of water in it. One house at the bend of Main street was flooded up to the casings of the first floor windows.





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